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ABSTRACT

Hundreds of community crime prevention programs are currently operating at the national, state and local levels. Many of these are staffed by citizens and local civic-action groups. Others are operated by government agencies. This directory of national and state community crime prevention programs includes organization name and title, address and telephone number, sponsoring agency, goals and objectives, and a list of services, resources and publications. Appendices include a glossary of terms, an annotated bibliography, and an overview of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's role in community crime prevention. (Author/BMW)

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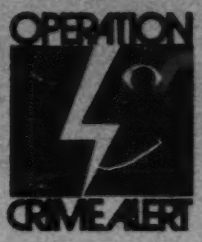

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DIRECTORY OF COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS

National and State Levels

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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U. S. Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Crime prevention is everyone's concern. This Directory has been compiled to provide individuals and community groups with information about ongoing crime prevention programs.

Paul Cascarano, *Assistant Director*
National Institute of Law Enforcement
and Criminal Justice

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is an international clearinghouse of information on law enforcement and criminal justice sponsored by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, the research center of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The Institute was established by Congress in the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 and among its responsibilities of research, development, and evaluation is one to maintain a clearinghouse for the exchange of information about law enforcement and criminal justice. This clearinghouse—NCJRS—collects relevant documents from sources all over the world and maintains a computerized data base of approximately 40,000 documents about police, courts, prosecutors, public defenders, corrections, juvenile justice, and human resource development. By collecting and disseminating this information, NCJRS contributes to the goal of improving law enforcement and criminal justice.

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Directory of Community Crime Prevention Programs

National and State Levels

by
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National Criminal Justice Reference Service

December 1978

U. S. Department of Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

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INTRODUCTION

Throughout the United States, citizens are becoming increasingly concerned with the crime problem. This concern, coupled with the criminal justice system's difficulty in slowing escalating crime rates, has spawned cooperative programs between the criminal justice system and the community. Community crime prevention provides a setting for these cooperative efforts.

Community crime prevention programs are currently operating at the national, state, and local levels. Where very few existed 5 years ago, hundreds of programs are operational today. Many of these community-based programs are staffed and operated by citizens and local civic action groups. Others are operated by government agencies which work with citizens in the communities they serve. These programs recognize the need for prevention by local citizens and the initiation of action to create a safer environment and share the common goal of reducing crime and the fear of crime.

A common objective of community crime prevention programs is to use public awareness campaigns to dispel the notion that crime prevention is the sole responsibility of the criminal justic system: It is the citizen's responsibility to participate actively in a unified crime prevention effort.

The emerging community crime prevention movement needs mechanisms for facilitating the flow of information via technology transfer. The 1967 report by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice stated:

> Once knowledge is acquired, it is wasted if it is not shared. An east coast city must be able to draw on a west coast city's experience, a judge on a policeman's. Scattered about the country today are many individuals and groups with special knowledge about one aspect or another of law enforcement and the administration of justice. Often no one else in the system knows that these individuals and groups know anything. Sometimes these individuals and groups are themselves not aware, through lack of contact with the rest of the system, that they know something no one else knows. The system must devote itself to acquiring and diffusing knowledge.*

*President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. page 13.

The Directory of Community Crime Prevention Programs was developed to facilitate the flow of knowledge and ideas about crime prevention; to assist the professional researcher in identifying other groups with similar interests; to help practitioners in criminal justice system and community-based programs locate information; and to aid the potential community crime prevention program developer in program initiation.

The National Crime Prevention Institute offers the following equation:

Desire + Ability + Opportunity = Crime

This means that in order to commit a crime, the criminal must have the desire to commit the crime, the skills and/or tools necessary, plus the opportunity. Community crime prevention programs are designed to remove some elements (or combination of elements) from the formula. The programs contained in this directory are national or statewide programs which have citizen participation as a major component and which seek to implement strategies to reduce criminal opportunity regardless of whether the programs are operated by government agencies or by nonprofit and social service organizations.

Several state and national organizations were solicited for lists of current community crime prevention programs. From these, a master list reflecting a compendium of national and state level programs was compiled. This master list was then reviewed by several experts from private and government sectors to insure that all national and state level community crime prevention programs would be contacted. Finally, the State Planning Agency in each of the 50 States was contacted in a further effort to determine the existence of statewide programs.

All of the organizations listed were then contacted by telephone during late April and early May 1978; information was updated in November 1978. The National Criminal Justice Reference Service staff spoke with the project director or staff member of each program and discussed the goals and services of the programs. On the basis of these telephone conversations, the project directors of programs falling within the parameters of this directory were sent copies of the information for confirmation. The organizations listed have subsequently verified and approved the information contained in this directory.

To provide a common foundation from which the directory can be used, a section entitled "What Is Community Crime Prevention?" follows this introduction. This section designed to familiarize the reader with the concept of community crime prevention. That section further defines crime prevention and the use of these mechanisms for community participation with the criminal justice system.

Several appendixes have been added to augment the actual program descriptions. Appendix I provides an overview of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's role in community crime prevention by describing the Community Crime Prevention Division of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice and the Office of Community Anti-Crime programs. A listing of those Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grants funded by the Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs as of November 1, 1978, also is included in Appendix I.

Appendix II is a list of organizations which, while not within the parameters of the main directory, provide technical assistance, funding, educational literature, documents, publications, training, and training materials for those seeking further information about community crime prevention.

Appendix III is a glossary of community crime prevention-related terms, many of which appear in the directory itself. The glossary is included in order to facilitate the use of common terminology. Appendix IV contains an overview of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), along with an annotated bibliography of community crime prevention materials selected from the NCJRS collection.

The final page is a data sheet for organizations to complete and submit for future editions of this directory. Data sheets should be addressed to:

NCJRS-Community Crime Prevention Directory
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850

WHAT IS COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

The National Crime Prevention Institute defines crime prevention as the anticipation, recognition, and analysis of a crime risk and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce it.* Basically, crime prevention aims at proactive intervention. As a direct crime control method, it includes only those controls which reduce environmental opportunities to commit a crime. C. Ray Jefferey points out that "...we should not confuse the treatment of criminals with the prevention of crime"** Crime prevention is action taken prior to the commission of a crime. Therefore, it differs from other methods of crime reduction such as police apprehension, court action, imprisonment, and offender rehabilitation. As a direct method of crime control, crime prevention also differs from such indirect methods as delinquent diversion and organized recreation.

A necessary component of effective crime prevention is community participation. The average citizen must become involved actively in a unified effort between the community and the criminal justice system in order to reduce or remove the opportunity for crime to occur. The importance of citizen participation was emphasized by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice in 1967:

> Given enough time and money, specialists can do dramatic things. They can prolong life. They can make deserts bloom. They can split the atom. They can put men on the moon. However, specialists alone cannot control crime. Crime is a social problem that is interwoven with almost every aspect of American life; controlling it involves changing the way schools are run and classes are taught, the way cities are planned and houses are built, the way businesses are managed and workers are hired. Crime is a kind of human behavior; controlling it means changing the minds and hearts of men. Controlling crime is the business of every American.

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* National Crime Prevention Institute, The Practice of Crime Prevention, Volume 1, Understanding Crime Prevention, N.C.P.I. Press, Louisville, Kentucky, 1978, 1-2.

** Jefferey, C. Ray, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design, Revised Edition, Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, California, 1977, p. 20.

Every American can translate his concern about, or fear of, crime into positive action. Every American should.*

The importance of citizen and community involvement in the control and prevention of crime has not diminished since that writing. In the past, we as a nation have entrusted the task of solving our crime problems to the government and the criminal justice system. These institutions cannot solve our crime problems until they are joined by individual citizens and community groups.

Understanding Crime Prevention: Opportunity Reduction and Risk Management

From an operational standpoint, crime prevention is based on opportunity reduction, which is the concept of removing or reducing the opportunity for a crime to be committed. The use of locks on on homes, businesses, and automobiles are examples of opportunity reduction strategies. The presence of a lock denies the potential offender the opportunity to enter the protected area at will. Such a strategy reduces crime without any criminal justice system effort or expense.

Another concept closely associated with crime prevention is risk management, that is the development of cost-effective approaches to dealing with crime risk. These approaches are designed to promote security and the socioeconomic well-being of the potential victim. There are five levels of risk management:

1. Risk Removal
2. Risk Reduction
3. Risk Spreading
4. Risk Transfer
5. Risk Acceptance

Risk management involves decisions about acceptable levels of risk, taking into consideration such factors as cost and security. These techniques seek to maximize profit, safety, security while reducing the possibility of loss and while keeping costs down.

The crime prevention practitioner's task is to develop strategies of addressing crime risk and to assist citizens in applying the principles of risk management and opportunity reduction. The bulk of the practitioner's effort will be devoted to increasing public awareness of effective means of crime prevention. This includes involving community in the crime prevention effort.

*President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1967, p. 288.

The Development of Crime Prevention in America

Crime prevention, as presently conceived, had its foundations in England and was instituted in the United States in the 1960's. As a result of a crime prevention study by John C. Klotter, University of Louisville, the National Crime Prevention Institute was established in 1974.* The National Crime Prevention Institute, initially sponsored by the University, the Kentucky Crime Commission, and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, is a national training and technical resource center in the area of crime prevention.

Since 1971, other major crime prevention training centers have been established in Texas and California, with more contemplated. In addition, hundreds of national, state, and local law enforcement agencies, community organizations, and private groups have initiated crime prevention programs. The acceptance of crime prevention practices have been increased by government (LEAA, state, and local) and private sponsorship. The success of numerous programs has been proven by research and evaluation efforts.

As a result of crime prevention efforts, it appears citizens are assuming more of the responsibility of protecting themselves and their property against crime. Techniques such as target hardening (i.e., the reduction of criminal opportunity by making access to a location difficult or impossible) and environmental design (i.e., designing structures and complexes that are not conducive to criminal activity) have begun to have an effect.

Other community involvement programs, such as Neighborhood Watch and Operation Identification, encourage citizens to seek mutual protection and to cooperate with the criminal justice system.

Beyond their proactive roles, community crime prevention programs provide settings for the planning and analysis of strategies to reduce crime. Methods of criminal attack are analyzed and strategies to manage crime risk and reduce criminal opportunity are developed.

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*National Crime Prevention Institute, p. 2-6.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Hands Up Program, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D.C.

National Crime Prevention Association, Washington, D.C.

National Crime Prevention Institute, Louisville, Kentucky

National Retired Teachers Association/American Association of Retired Persons, Washington, D.C.

Ocean City Police Department, Ocean City, Maryland

Texas Crime Prevention Institute, San Marcos, Texas

Action by private citizens is at the heart of community crime prevention. Communities and civic organizations should work with the criminal justice system by organizing and participating in programs that prevent crime. These programs can be effective crime reduction measures. What is needed is a planned, integrated, systematic approach to community crime prevention. This approach should include a definition of the problem, a determination of alternatives, the implementation of the most effective alternatives, and continual assessment of their impact and effectiveness.

This Directory facilitates efforts toward development of comprehensive and coordinated approach to crime prevention.

--The Authors

SECTION A: NATIONAL PROGRAMS

Organization

AFL/CIO - NCCD
Labor Participation Department

Program Title

Citizen Participation Towards A Safer Community

Address

Labor Participation Department
AFL/CIO - NCCD
1101 15th Street, NW., Suite 204
Washington, DC 20005

Telephone

(202) 296-8290

Sponsoring Agency

National Council on Crime and Delinquency

Goals and Objectives

Establish a "united labor comprehensive criminal justice center" in two pilot cities.
Develop a crime resistance program for international unions using job-related techniques.
Develop a crime resistance program for state and local central bodies.

Services/Resources/Publications

For the Professional

Provides technical information, brochures, and films.
Offers coordination, training, and referral services.
Distributes a quarterly newsletter.

For the General Public

Distributes educational and informational literature and offers films on a loan basis.
Provides training and technical assistance for citizens' groups.
Conducts a youth program.

Organization	American Association of Retired Persons/ National Retired Teachers Association Crime Prevention Program
Program Title	American Association of Retired Persons/ National Retired Teachers Association
Address	1901 K Street, NW. Washington, DC 20049
Telephone	(202) 872-4912
Sponsoring Agency	American Association of Retired Persons/ National Retired Teachers Association
Goals and Objectives	To develop and implement a variety of programs to educate older persons about the reduction of criminal opportunity and ways to avoid criminal victimization.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	No cost, public service program, available within support capability limitations.
For the General Public	An educational progam to reduce victimization and dispel fear, specifically addressing the concerns of older persons.

Organization	American Association of Retired Persons/ National Retired Teachers Association
Program Title	Police Training Program
Address	American Association of Retired Persons/ National Retired Teachers Association 1901 K Street, NW. Washington, DC 20049
Telephone	(202) 872-4912
Sponsoring Agency	American Association of Retired Persons/ National Retired Teachers Association (Produced under LEAA Grant awarded April 1976)
Goals and Objectives	To help law enforcement officers understand and deal more effectively with older persons; including how to communicate with the elderly, and utilize the elderly as community resources.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	574-page, structured, modularized training manual, including Instructor's Guides, Student Digests and visual aids. For use by Law Enforcement Training Academies and other criminal justice training institutions.
For the General Public	None.

Organization	American Express
Program Title	Fraud Prevention
Address	125 Broad Street New York, NY 10004
Telephone	(212) 480-2000
Sponsoring Agency	American Express
Goals and Objectives	Reduce fraud through education of merchants and law enforcement agencies on prevention measures.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	American Express has a library of brochures and films for use in training police and merchants. The organization offers referral service and media consultation on fraud prevention.
For the General Public	None.

Organization	American Farm Bureau Federation
Program Title	Farm Bureau Crime Prevention Program
Address	225 Touhy Avenue Park Ridge, IL 60068
Telephone	(312) 399-5700 or 399-5762
Sponsoring Agency	American Farm Bureau Federation
Goals and Objectives	Improve apprehension of those involved in agriculture-related crimes. Improve recovery rate of stolen farm products. Establish a national deterrent to theft of farm personal property and products.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	The library includes technical information, brochures and films for use in training police and citizens. Costs upon request. Coordination services and media consultation available.
For the General Public	Produces and distributes educational and informational literature and films. Logo developed for program identification. Programs include farm products identification program, neighborhood watch, court watch, and target hardening.

Organization	The American Legion
Program Title	The American Legion National Crime Resistance Program
Address	National Security/Foreign Relations Division The American Legion 1608 K Street, NW. Washington, DC 20006
Telephone	(202) 393-4811
Sponsoring Agency	National Security/Foreign Relations Division The American Legion
Goals and Objectives	To bring crime resistance to the attention of American Legion members and assist in the application of crime prevention programs on local levels.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	None.
For the General Public	Distributes educational and informational literature. Conducts media campaign, operation identification, and youth programs.

Organization	California Crime Prevention Institute
Program Title	
Address	P. O. Box 613 Sonoma, CA 95476
Telephone	(707) 938-5656
Sponsoring Agency	Loss Prevention Inc.
Goals and Objectives	To train law enforcement officers and citizens in the principles of community crime prevention.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	The institute maintains a library which provides technical information, brochures, and films. The institute offers training to law enforcement officers and citizens. Basic and specialized courses are offered at California State Polytech College, Pomona, California. The institute offers media consultation and referral services.
For the General Public	None.

Organization	Center for Community Change
Program Title	Community Crime Prevention Services Project
Address	1000 Wisconsin Avenue, NW. Washington, DC 20007
Telephone	(202) 333-5700
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Goals and Objectives	To provide technical assistance and support to community and neighborhood groups in developing and implementing crime prevention projects.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Technical services include consultation in proposal development for LEAA Community Anticrime Program applicants and onsite consultation for post award grantees in areas such as fiscal management, program planning and implementation, community organizing, and crime prevention techniques. Provides a small community crime prevention clearinghouse for information sharing among LEAA Community Anticrime grantees. Publishes Community Crime Prevention Action Line quarterly.
For the General Public	(Same as Above)

Organization	Federal Bureau of Investigation
Program Title	Crime Resistance Unit
Address	U.S. Department of Justice 9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. Washington, DC 20535
Telephone	(202) 324-2447
Sponsoring Agency	U.S. Department of Justice
Goals and Objectives	To explore how communities can resist crime on a low-cost, self-help basis and to make the approaches developed available to communities throughout the country.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	A trained crime resistance agent is located at each of the 59 Federal Bureau of Investigation field offices. Crime resistance training is available through the FBI National Academy. The FBI Crime Resistance Manual is available for distribution.
For the General Public	A trained crime resistance agent is located at each of the 59 FBI field offices.

Organization	Federal Protective Service, Crime Prevention Branch
Program Title	
Address	GSA-PSOC 18th & F Sts., NW. Washington, DC 20405
Telephone	(202) 566-1429
Sponsoring Agency	General Services Administration Office of Federal Protective Service Management
Goals and Objectives	Reduce crimes on or against property under the charge or control of the General Services Administration.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	The Crime Prevention Branch provides a reference service and library to GSA occupants. Onsite training and technical assistance is provided to occupants of GSA property. Publications, pamphlets, and brochures are currently being developed.
For the General Public	The Crime Prevention Branch will make its reference service, library, and publications available to the public.

Organization

General Federation of Women's Clubs

Program Title

HANDS UP, A National Volunteer Effort to Halt Crime

Address

General Federation of Women's Clubs
1728 N Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20036

Telephone

(202) 347-6450

Sponsoring Agency

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Goals and Objectives

To create a national awareness of the citizen's role in crime prevention/reduction.
To establish a national network of local action groups which will implement crime prevention/reduction projects and programs.

Services/Resources/Publications

For the Professional

HANDS UP facilitates coordination with Federal, state, and local agencies and organizations.
The clubs provide program orientation of crime prevention personnel in criminal justice agencies and volunteer organizations.
HANDS UP materials provided at no cost.
HANDS UP representative located in every state.
The emphasis is on coalescing at community level for crime prevention and on self-evaluation.

For the General Public

Program materials provided to state and local organizations, as well as to local federated clubs, on implementing and evaluating crime prevention projects.
The General Federation of Women's Clubs provides referral to crime prevention programs and has a national logo.
The clubs have developed projects within the following categories: Adult/Juvenile Crime Prevention/Reduction; Adult Corrections; Justice for Juveniles; and court-related programs.

Organization	Kiwanis International
Program Title	Safeguard Against Crime
Address	Kiwanis International 101 East Erie Street Chicago, IL 60611
Telephone	(312) 943-2300
Sponsoring Agency	Kiwanis International
Goals and Objectives	Assist law enforcement agencies and law related organizations to create a high level of public awareness concerning community crime prevention programs with focus on children's programs.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Kiwanis International has no specific publications geared to the professional. Material is for the general public. Kiwanis clubs are urged to meet with professionals and share materials with them to determine which materials are applicable in a given community and which would tie-in with goals of law enforcement officials locally.
For the General Public	Crime prevention educational and informational literature is available to the public through the local clubs. Kiwanis International logo is "Safeguard Against Crime." Local affiliations promote both operation identification and neighborhood watch programs. Local clubs provide crime prevention and other programs for youths.

Organization	National Alliance for Safer Cities
Program Title	Community Crime Prevention Project
Address	National Alliance for Safer Cities 165 East 56th Street New York, NY 10022
Telephone	(212) 751-4000
Sponsoring Agency	National Alliance for Safer Cities
Goals and Objectives	Reduce crime and fear of crime by creating public awareness of community crime prevention methods and programs.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	The library includes brochures and technical information on community crime prevention methods and programs. The organization offers coordination and referral service and other assistance for professionals. A quarterly bulletin on community crime prevention is published and distributed. Consultation is provided to the media for creating public awareness of prevention methods.
For the General Public	Educational and informational literature on crime prevention is produced and distributed to the public. The logo is used for stationery and publications.

Organization	National Association of Citizens Crime Commission
Program Title	
Address	National Association of Citizens Crime Commission 1336 Hickory Street Waukegan, IL 60085
Telephone	(312) 244-3845 or 623-4416
Sponsoring Agency	National Association of Citizens Crime Commission
Goals and Objectives	Affiliation of organizations monitoring the activities of government officials, courts, and law enforcement agencies to ensure that they are performing their services efficiently and effectively and in the best interests of those whom they serve. Offer technical assistance to any citizen group attempting to establish a citizens crime commission.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	None.
For the General Public	Educational and informational literature on the activities of citizens crime commissions with assistance given to groups establishing a crime commission.

Organization	National Automobile Theft Bureau
Program Title	Anticar Theft Campaigns
Address	National Automobile Theft Bureau 390 North Broadway Jericho, NY 11753 Attention: James B. Allen
Telephone	(516) 935-7272
Sponsoring Agency	National Automobile Theft Bureau
Goals and Objectives	To prevent theft from, and of, motor vehicles.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Library includes technical information including vehicle identification booklets and brochures. Provides coordinating services with various professional organizations. Conducts training programs for police and insurance claims personnel.
For the General Public	None.

Organization	National Center for Community Crime Prevention
Program Title	
Address	National Center for Community Crime Prevention Southwest Texas State University San Marcos, TX 78666
Telephone	(512) 245-2588
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Goals and Objectives	To provide training in management, community organization, and crime prevention skills to individuals representing community groups across the nation. To maintain a technical resource center which provides assistance, referral services, and distributes educational and informational literature. To develop and maintain increased coordination and cooperation among community groups and the criminal justice system for crime reduction purposes.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Provides training in community crime prevention. Provides assistance, referral services, and information. Provides literature on community crime prevention techniques, programs, and concepts. Assists in program development through accessibility to crime prevention specialists. Maintains a resource library containing over 1,000 items, including periodicals, documents, brochures, and films.
For the General Public	(Same As Above)

Organization	National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs/Organization for Neighborhood Development
Program Title	Technical Assistance and Training Support for Community Crime Prevention Programs
Address	National Center for Urban Ethnic Affairs/Organization for Neighborhood Development 1521 16th Street, NW. Washington, DC 20036
Telephone	(202) 232-3600
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Goals and Objectives	To develop and implement means of providing technical assistance and support to community and neighborhood groups working on crime prevention projects.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Solicitation of groups in need of assistance. Preapplication stage assistance to organizations, including identifying crime problems and suggestions. Provides management and implementation assistance (crime-issue development and organizational training). Provides continuing information on successful projects and additional technical assistance materials on community organizing and crime prevention.
For the General Public	None.

Organization

National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape Information Clearinghouse

Program Title

National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape Information Clearinghouse

Address

National Institute of Mental Health
Parklawn Building, Room 10C03
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

Telephone

(301) 443-1910

Sponsoring Agency

National Center for the Prevention and Control of Rape
National Institute of Mental Health
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

Goals and Objectives

The Clearinghouse's objective is to search out information and materials on sexual assault research, treatment, prevention, education, and legislation and to share this knowledge with the professional community and the general public.

Services/Resources/Publications

For the Professional

The Clearinghouse provides searches of data base on specific subject areas, bibliographies, and offers referrals to other relevant sources of information. A computerized data base is currently being developed to include abstracts of published documents, rape programs and resources descriptions, print and audio-visual materials to use in the field. A manual file library is currently being developed.

For the General Public

Several documents are currently being developed. Contact Clearinghouse for information or to be placed on mailing list to receive new publication notices.

Organization

National Center for Voluntary Action

Service Area

Delivery of Technical Assistance and Training to Grantees of Community Anticrime Program

Program Title

National Center for Voluntary Action

Address

1214 16th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20036

Telephone

(202) 467-5560

Sponsoring Agency

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Goals and Objectives

Focus on the needs of 80 CACP grantees to insure that each community organization will implement a successful program.
Assist community organizations to develop and implement creative approaches to community anticrime.
Expand the number of strong "grass roots" community organizations in the U.S. through the use of the crime issue as a catalyst.
Develop a level of expertise among regional consultants that will lend itself to future decentralization of technical assistance through capacity to create regional anticrime technical assistance centers.

Services/Resources/Publications

For the Professional

Provides technical assistance to LEAA Community Anticrime program grantees.
Provides training through a series of issue and organizational development regional workshops.

For the General Public

None.

Organization	National Council of LaRaza
Program Title	Project ALA (Accion Local Anticrimen)
Address	National Council of LaRaza 1725 Eye Street, NW. Washington, DC 20006
Telephone	(202) 659-1251
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Goals and Objectives	To assist Hispanic community-based organizations in developing crime prevention programs and to provide technical assistance for those organizations.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	To increase awareness among Hispanic community-based organizations of anticrime efforts and promote their involvement in these efforts. To provide Hispanic community-based organizations with training and technical assistance in the area of crime prevention.
For the General Public	Library of technical information. Preapplication technical assistance and postgrant technical assistance for Hispanic Office of Community Anticrime Grantees. Media consultation is offered along with the development of bilingual television spots that focus on crime prevention activities. Produces the publications--Agenda magazine, a journal of Hispanic issues, and Action Alert, a legislative service on issues that affect Hispanics.

Organization	National Council of Senior Citizens
Program Title	Criminal Justice and the Elderly
Address	National Council of Senior Citizens 1511 K Street, NW., Suite 540 Washington, DC 20005
Telephone	(202) 638-4848
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Administration on Aging, Community Services Development
Goals and Objectives	To coordinate and provide technical support to seven projects in six cities (New York--two, Chicago, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New Orleans, District of Columbia). To conduct research in the area of criminal justice and the elderly. To perform an impact study and process evaluation of the seven projects. To provide information on the problem of crime against the elderly and on new developments to combat that problem.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Planned quarterly newsletter on criminal justice and the elderly. Resource center and bibliography on criminal justice and the elderly. Guide to training materials on criminal justice and the elderly. Reports on research on treatment of the elderly victim and on state victim compensation programs. Directory of crime prevention against the elderly and victim assistance programs. Digest of research and evaluation of findings in crime prevention and victim assistance.
For the General Public	Anticipated resource center for general public on crime prevention and victim assistance for the elderly.

Organization	National Crime Prevention Association
Program Title	National Crime Prevention Association
Address	National Crime Prevention Association 529 14th Street, NW., Suite 985 Washington, DC 20045
Telephone	(202) 393-3170
Sponsoring Agency	National Crime Prevention Association
Goals and Objectives	To promote the concept of crime prevention and to improve the methods of crime prevention.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Provides technical information services and referral to other programs and services. Conducts seminars and conferences. Publishes newsletter for membership and monitors federal agencies in reference to crime prevention developments. Develops crime prevention standards in areas such as property identification, crime data collection, etc.
For the General Public	Members receive same services as listed for professionals.

Organization	National Crime Prevention Institute
Program Title	
Address	Shelby Campus University of Louisville Louisville, KY 40222
Telephone	(502) 588-6987
Sponsoring Agency	University of Louisville
Goals and Objectives	To provide crime prevention education, training, and technical assistance for concerned public and private sector agencies.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	The institute operates an information center which provides a referral service, information packages, and training materials. The institute provides training for both public and private sector agencies on and off campus. The institute also conducts various workshops and seminars on subjects of special interest to crime prevention practitioners. The institute publishes a directory of NCPI graduates and textbook series on the practice of crime prevention.
For the General Public	None.

Organization	National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives
Program Title	Technical Assistance to Community Organization
Address	N.O.B.L.E. c/o Coppin State College 2500 W. North Avenue Baltimore, MD 21216
Telephone	(301) 523-3230
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Goals and Objectives	To assist police departments and other criminal justice agencies in the area of community crime prevention. To assist in and facilitate liaison relationships between criminal justice agencies and community organizations in the area of community crime prevention.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Will work with criminal justice agencies which are involved in the community crime prevention programs. Will work to establish relationships between law enforcement agencies and community organizations. Will survey the attitudes held by community organizations and police agencies toward the concept of community crime prevention. Will publish the results of the survey.
For the General Public	None.

Organization	National Retail Merchants Association
Program Title	Total Community Antishoplifting Action Program
Address	National Retail Merchants Association 100 West 31st Street New York, NY 10001
Telephone	(212) 244-8780
Sponsoring Agency	Operations Division, National Retail Merchants Association
Goals and Objectives	Cooperative involvement of schools, Parent Teachers Associations and police departments in an effort to reduce shoplifting.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	The Association conducts loss reduction programs and provides assistance to member general merchandise stores aimed at reducing internal theft. The organization conducts yearly loss prevention seminars for retail security directors.
For the General Public	An antishoplifting film aimed at youth is available. Booklets and posters for local campaigns available at various costs.

Organization

National Sheriffs' Association

Program Title

National Neighborhood Watch

Address

National Sheriffs' Association
1250 Connecticut Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20036

Telephone

(202) 872-0422

Sponsoring Agency

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Goals and Objectives

Development of a program to help local law enforcement agencies stem the increase in burglaries and vandalism.
To increase citizen participation in community crime prevention efforts.
To encourage citizens to cooperate with local law enforcement officials in community action crime prevention programs.

Services/Resources/Publications

For the Professional

The Association provides information and advice to local law enforcement officials.
Technical assistance and onsite presentations are given to statewide or regional meetings of official and citizen organizations.
Technical assistance is given in the development of local materials and copy preparation for local medica crime prevention campaigns.
The National Sheriffs' Association prints and distributes Neighborhood Watch decals, brochures, and other materials.

For the General Public

Direct mailing to individuals on request of Neighborhood Watch kits containing door/window decals and how to protect your home instruction materials.

Organization	**Postal Inspection Service**
Program Title	
Address	Postal Inspection Service 475 L'Enfant Plaza West, SW. Washington, DC 20260 Attention: Manager, Mail Fraud Branch
Telephone	(202) 245-5305
Sponsoring Agency	U.S. Postal Service
Goals and Objectives	To protect the public and individual consumer from mail fraud schemes, in addition to other investigatory responsibilities.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	The service produces and distributes brochures and pamphlets. Training seminars and coordination services are provided for the professional. A quarterly report is prepared and distributed.
For the General Public	Educational and informational literature is prepared and distributed. A media campaign is conducted for Consumer Fraud Week.

Organization	**Texas Crime Prevention Institute**
Program Title	
Address	TCPI Southwest Texas State University San Marcos, TX 78666
Telephone	(512) 392-0166
Sponsoring Agency	Criminal Justice Division, Governor's Office, State of Texas
Goals and Objectives	Train local law enforcement agencies in the principles of community crime prevention. Lower crime rate through implementation of community crime prevention programs.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	The institute maintains a library which provides technical information, textbooks, brochures, and films. The institute provides training to both law enforcement and community organizations. The institute publishes various textbooks and a monthly newsletter for TCPI graduates. The institute offers media consultation and referral services.
For the General Public	The institute provides educational and informational literature about the techniques of crime prevention. Crime prevention training is also offered to the public. The institute is the public information center for Texas Crime Watch.

Organization	United States Jaycees
Program Title	
Address	Office of Criminal Justice and Human Development United States Jaycees P. O. Box 7 Tulsa, OK 74102
Telephone	(918) 584-2481
Sponsoring Agency	United States Jaycees
Goals and Objectives	Nationwide effort to reduce burglary and auto theft.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	The Jaycees have a library of technical information for the professional. Films are available on loan and brochures at cost. The Jaycees work with the media to promote programs for reduction of burglary and auto theft.
For the General Public	Educational information and films are available for individual citizens and groups. Jaycees encourage the operation identification and the lock and pocket the key programs.

Organization	U.S. Department of Commerce
Program Title	Crimes Against Business
Address	Industry and Trade Administration Bureau of Domestic Business Development Room 1104, U.S. Department of Commerce Washington, DC 20230
Telephone	(202) 377-4793 or 377-3873
Sponsoring Agency	U.S. Department of Commerce
Goals and Objectives	To increase management awareness of the economic costs of crime and to provide workable suggestions as to crime deterrents.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Library of technical information and a bibliography service available. Coordination of a slide program which is available through each of the 63 regional offices. Training is coordinated to a limited degree. Publications on Crimes Against Business are developed through the Government Printing Office. Referral services are provided.
For the General Public	Literature and information available to the public along with referral to other organizations for additional assistance.

Organization	Women's Crusade Against Crime
Program Title	Women's Crusade Against Crime
Address	Women's Crusade Against Crime 1221 Locust St. Louis, MO 63103
Telephone	(314) 231-0425
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Goals and Objectives	To stimulate community-wide resistance to crime. To serve as a catalyst for officials and agencies for tackling serious problems within the community and criminal justice system.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	This volunteer organization provides technical assistance and seed money under "challenge contracts" to five target cities: New Orleans, Baltimore, Savannah, Salt Lake City, Jefferson County, Missouri--through a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration National Discretionary Grant 1977-1978. The volunteer organization also provides technical assistance to many other community volunteer anticrime programs as requested. The Crusade's publications are: Lady Be Careful; Youth and the Law; Law and Education; Secret Witness; Importance of Being a Witness; Blow the Whistle; Sensitive Subject of Rape; St. Louis Woman's Touch; The Eyes Have It (courts); Senior Security; Crime Blocker; Operation Identification.
For the General Public	Woman's Crusade Against Crime provides educational literature for the general public. The Crusade's media campaign provides crime resistance public service announcements. The organization conducts two national seminars each year in St. Louis. They conduct the following programs: operation identification, crime blockers, court watchers, corrections, antifencing, victimization: rape and elderly, and youth programs.

SECTION B: STATE PROGRAMS

Organization	University of Alaska Criminal Justice Center
Service Area	Alaska
Program Title	Community Education and Crime Prevention Project
Address	University of Alaska Criminal Justice Center 3211 Providence Avenue Anchorage, AK 99504
Telephone	(907) 278-3938
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Goals and Objectives	Define and address specific problems in crime prevention.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Technical assistance library that includes films, videos, and brochures. These services are available for rent or purchase. Media consultation is offered along with current involvement in filming state supreme court arguments and court trials. Summaries of these court proceedings are supplied to commercial television news programs with emphasis on their instructional values.
For the General Public	Film library, including television spots, documentaries, and public affairs programs centered around public awareness and crime prevention. The project has adopted a "hands-up" logo and conducts an operation identification program. Offers a youth lecture series and is developing a crime prevention curriculum for primary and secondary schools. Provides counseling and referral service for victims of crime. Promotes special CB radio patrol involving government vehicles, private corporations, and interested individuals.

Organization	Arkansas State Police
Service Area	Arkansas
Program Title	Arkansas Crime Check
Address	Arkansas Crime Check Arkansas State Police 3701 West Roosevelt, P. O. Box 4005 Little Rock, AR 72214
Telephone	(501) 371-2619
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and Arkansas State Police
Goals and Objectives	Coordinate on statewide basis local law enforcement and other groups. Promote crime prevention efforts throughout state. Increase public awareness of crime prevention.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	A limited technical library available at no cost. Provides instruction to officers in state through the Arkansas Training Academy and Arkansas State Police Academy. Slide packages developed for use in training crime prevention officers.
For the General Public	Educational brochures and a film library available for use of citizens. Promote neighborhood watch and operation identification programs. Conduct crime-specific programs on burglary, robbery, etc. Conduct statewide media campaign geared toward local needs.

Organization	Attorney General's Office
Service Area	California
Program Title	Crime Prevention Unit
Address	Crime Prevention Unit Attorney General's Office 3580 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 938 Los Angeles, CA 90010
Telephone	(213) 736-2366
Sponsoring Agency	State funding
Goals and Objectives	To coordinate state agencies, Federal agencies, and local agencies in crime prevention. To develop, implement, and evaluate segmental and community-wide crime prevention models and programs.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Maintains technical information library. Trains and consults with local law enforcement officials. Provides educational tools and literature for training. Makes a crime prevention review of professional journals without charge for state residents.
For the General Public	Distributes educational materials and literature. Conducts programs for juveniles and elderly (STOP - Student Training on Prevention). Teaches youths about criminal justice system through special programs. Training for commercial crime - On The Alert. Sponsor of statewide crime prevention for elderly seminars, workshops and training for service providers to elderly. Training for women's crime prevention segments including child abuse, rape, spouse abuse, credit and consumer protection, etc.

Organization	Office of Criminal Justice Planning
Service Area	California
Program Title	California's Crime Resistance Task Force
Address	Office of Criminal Justice Planning 7171 Bowling Drive Sacramento, CA 95823
Telephone	(916) 445-0317 (within state 800/952-5558)
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and California Office of Criminal Justice Planning
Goals and Objectives	Increase public awareness of and participation in local community crime prevention programs. Provide technical information regarding community crime prevention to local programs.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Provides a library with technical information and brochures. Offers police seminars for training, coordination and referral services. Provides consultation with media on community crime prevention.
For the General Public	Conducts public awareness campaigns. Distributes educational and informational literature. Promotes a media campaign using a crime prevention logo.

Organization	Colorado Crime Check
Service Area	Colorado
Program Title	Regional Crime Prevention
Address	Colorado Crime Check 2002 South Colorado Boulevard Denver, CO 80222
Telephone	(303) 759-0987
Sponsoring Agency	Regional Law Enforcement Association
Goals and Objectives	Train law enforcement administrators and sworn personnel in crime prevention. Increase public awareness and involvement in crime prevention on a regional, eight-county basis. Provide specific prevention programs for women, youth, senior citizens, and business. Increase law enforcement's recognition and implementation of crime prevention programming.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	A five part, 29-minute video training series is available through the cooperation of the Denver Police Video Training Unit. Seven advanced, technical crime prevention training programs range from 16 to 24 hours. Library of technical information and publications is being developed. Use of two 28-foot mobile crime prevention vans with profesionally-designed interior. Researched and funded regional crime prevention grant models can be altered for specific needs.
For the General Public	Extensive media and public relations campaign included public service and paid television and radio commercials. Educational literature on Neighborhood Watch Invitation, Operation Identification Brochure, Crime Prevention Begins with You, Community Crime Prevention Handbook and self-standing program explanation posters distributed by over 39 agencies and administrative offices. Standardized and computerized operation identification program involving over 77,000 participants. Film library and displays available for community programs with special programs conducted to involve school administrators and government officials.

Organization	Connecticut State Police
Service Area	Connecticut
Program Title	Crime Prevention Unit
Address	Crime Prevention Unit Headquarters Connecticut State Police 100 Washington Street Hartford, CT 06106
Telephone	(203) 566-8010 or 566-8011
Sponsoring Agency	Connecticut State Police
Goals and Objectives	To provide guidance and training for the physical and procedural security of state buildings and facilities.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Assistance to resident troopers in rural areas and towns in crime prevention efforts.
For the General Public	Provide crime prevention services as required by rural residents of the state. Coordination of auxiliary police to perform crime prevention services.

Organization

Retail Bureau, Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade

Service Area

District of Columbia

Program Title

Annual Antishoplifting Campaign

Address

Retail Bureau
Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade
1129 20th Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20036

Telephone

(202) 857-5980

Sponsoring Agency

Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade

Goals and Objectives

To prevent and reduce the incidence of shoplifting in the Metropolitan Washington area by educating the populace as to the serious consequences of the act.

Services/Resources/Publications

For the Professional

Copyrighted materials of the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade are for the exclusive use of member stores. A limited amount of material is available for purchase by those outside the area.
Publicity campaign is conducted September through December.
An Antishoplifting Manual details how to apprehend and prosecute a shoplifter in Maryland, District of Columbia, and Virginia.
The Board of Trade has employee training films and booklets and holds security seminars.
Publishes regular new bulletins which identify methods of operation for crimes against retailers disseminated for member stores and local police departments.
Conducts an associated court-liaison program to assist in prosecutions.

For the General Public

Conducts educational antishoplifting campaign and has educational films and materials.
Conducts a bad check verification program for member stores and a property identification program.
Provides assistance to Metropolitan Washington police departments in returning stolen property to member stores.

Organization	Florida Attorney General's Office
Service Area	Florida
Program Title	HELP STOP CRIME!
Address	Florida Attorney General's Office The Capitol Tallahassee, FL 32304
Telephone	(904) 488-5804
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and State of Florida
Goals and Objectives	To support law enforcement crime prevention education programs in the state. To provide a clearinghouse for mass-produced and reference materials. To develop programs promoting public awareness of crime prevention. To sponsor crime prevention training for crime prevention personnel.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Technical guidelines for law enforcement departments at no cost. Thirty day "Security Blitz" strike forces conducted in various cities with the statistical research done by an outside organization. Evaluation studies made of crime prevention programs.
For the General Public	Educational material available on sex assault, residential burglary, commercial crime, business burglary, shoplifting, and elderly (Spanish). A film library which has been developed locally and by outside organizations.

Organization	Georgia Bureau of Investigation
Service Area	Georgia
Program Title	ACT -- Against Crime Together
Address	State Crime Prevention Program Georgia Bureau of Investigation 1001 International Boulevard, Suite 800 Atlanta, GA 30354
Telephone	(404) 767-6257
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and Georgia State Crime Commissioner
Goals and Objectives	Institute statewide crime prevention training in all law enforcement academies as well as individualized local agency training. Increase public awareness of crime and community crime prevention programs. Initiate and support local crime prevention programs.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	The library provides technical information, brochures, lesson plans and films at no cost to the user. Provides crime prevention services for all state agencies, including onsite security surveys, comprehensive security guidelines and specialized printed materials. Conducts crime prevention training for police and citizens and offers referral and coordination services. Have community crime prevention bus and vans with displays. Distributes a monthly newsletter and coordinates radio public service announcements and press releases.
For the General Public	Produces and distributes educational literature and films. Conducts media campaigns featuring the logo "ACT - Against Crime Together." Programs include operation identification, farm equipment marking, youth, senior citizen and neighborhood watch.

Organization	Illinois Department of Law Enforcement - Division of Support Services
Service Area	Illinois
Program Title	
Address	Office of Crime Prevention 107 Armory Building Springfield, IL 62706
Telephone	(303) 759-0987
Sponsoring Agency	Illinois Department of Law Enforcement
Goals and Objectives	The reduction of criminal victimization by supporting, coordinating, and stimulating crime prevention efforts in the state.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Maintains information and hardware resource center. Provides technical assistance to community organizations involved in crime prevention. Conducts research and publishes a digest for information exchange. Conducts crime prevention training.
For the General Public	A media campaign is currently being implemented to increase public awareness. Has a logo. Hardware display for public use.

Organization	Illinois Law Enforcement Commission
Service Area	Illinois
Program Title	
Address	Illinois Law Enforcement Commission 120 South Riverside Plaza Chicago, IL 60606
Telephone	(312) 454-1560
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Goals and Objectives	To develop crime prevention as a specialty unit in local law enforcement agencies throughout Illinois. To conduct demonstration programs on selected crime prevention strategies in target cities. To conduct an inservice training program for crime prevention officers. To provide technical assistance to all Federal, state and local programs, organizations and individuals. Maintain an information clearinghouse on this subject.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Held public hearings on crime prevention and funded 35 crime prevention bureaus throughout the state. Funded a 3-year crime prevention program in Peoria and a 3-year crime prevention program in Cabrini-Green Public Housing Project in Chicago. Conducts monthly inservice training programs for crime prevention offices and provides technical assistance on all aspects of prevention. Currently doing an evaluation of crime prevention bureaus.
For the General Public	Provides technical assistance on all aspects of prevention. Established Illinois Crime Prevention Officers Association in 1972.

Organization	Indiana State Police
Service Area	Indiana
Program Title	Indiana Crime Prevention Office
Address	Indiana Crime Prevention Office Indiana State Police State Office Building, Room 307 Indianapolis, IN 46204
Telephone	(317) 633-5945
Sponsoring Agency	Indiana State Police
Goals and Objectives	To increase public awareness of crime prevention principles including citizen responsibility. To educate and train citizens in the principles of crime prevention. To involve organized adult and juvenile groups in community crime prevention activities.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Library available including a limited number of films for police training. Coordinates local agencies through crime prevention program steering committee. Sponsors inservice training for police officers through state academies and Federal Bureau of Investigation Resistance Program.
For the General Public	Distributes informational literature on crime prevention and has a limited film library. Conducts media campaign using public service announcements for television, radio, etc. Developing program with insurance industry-target hardening. Developing environmental design program with Indiana construction industry.

Organization	Iowa Crime Prevention Coalition Inc.
Service Area	Iowa
Program Title	
Address	Iowa Crime Prevention Coalition c/o Iowa Bureau of Criminal Investigation Wallace State Office Building Des Moines, IA 50319
Telephone	(515) 281-5130
Sponsoring Agency	Iowa Crime Prevention Caolition
Goals and Objectives	Coordinate existing crime prevention programs through new community crime prevention coalition. Utilization of membership for dissemination of information for public awareness of community crime prevention programs.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	The library includes technical information, brochures, and films for training police and citizens. Coordination services among the 26 member organizations that make up this nonprofit organization. Displays, slides, and video materials available for training and educational purposes. Consultation with media on crime prevention awareness programs.
For the General Public	Produces and distributes educational literature on community crime prevention. The logo is the crime prevention owl. Conducts operation identification and an agricultural crime prevention program.

Organization	Office of Crime Prevention, Kentucky Department of Justice
Service Area	Kentucky
Program Title	Kentucky Crime Check
Address	Office of Crime Prevention Kentucky Department of Justice State Office Building Annex Frankfort, KY 40601
Telephone	(502) 564-7370
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration until June 30, 1978; after that date the State of Kentucky.
Goals and Objectives	To coordinate the crime check public education effort. To motivate and encourage all state and local law enforcement agencies to become involved as pivotal points for crime prevention at the local level. To develop and distribute crime prevention material to state and local agencies for dissemination to the public; to provide technical assistance and other supportive services as needed.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	An extensive library of technical information, brochures, and films is available free to the professional for distribution to the public. Provides coordination, referral, and training programs for police and citizens. Displays are available for programs and group meetings. Media consultation is offered.
For the General Public	Educational and informational literature and films are available to the public through the local police officials. The logo is Kentucky Crime Check. Programs included operation neighborhood watch and a security survey program for homes and businesses.

Organization	Maine Chiefs of Police Association
Service Area	Maine
Program Title	Crime Watch, Inc.
Address	Maine Chiefs of Police Association 6 Wabon Street Augusta, ME 04330
Telephone	(207) 623-2817
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and self-support through dues.
Goals and Objectives	To reduce the crime rate in Maine by 50 percent in 10 to 15 years.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	The Association has a small hard-copy library. The Association serves as coordinator for various agencies. The community crime prevention training program is conducted through 1-week schools. The Association provides environmental design and media campaign consultation services. Referral services are available on a limited basis. The crime prevention mobile unit vans contain lock and alarm displays.
For the General Public	Brochures and booklets on crime prevention are distributed. Various operations are in conjunction with the Criminal Justice Academy. Programs include operation identification, security surveys, rape and crisis, elderly, burglary, neighborhood watch and junior public safety crime prevention. Logo is used in programs. A monthly newsletter on crime prevention is published for the members.

Organization	Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice
Service Area	Maryland
Program Title	Maryland Crime Watch
Address	Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice One Investment Plaza, Suite 700 Towson, MD 21204
Telephone	(303) 321-3619 or 321-3636
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Goals and Objectives	Increase public awareness of the crime problem and crime prevention methods available in an effort to reduce risks. Effect a decrease in crime rate. Support existing community crime prevention programs and assist other law enforcement agencies in an orientation toward community crime prevention. Improve police-community relations. Train police and citizens in specialized crime prevention programs.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Provide technical information resource center. Coordinate local efforts in community crime prevention. Conduct training for police and police executives. Provide referral and advisory services.
For the General Public	Distribute booklets and provide a film library for the community. Conduct media campaign using television, radio, newspapers, etc. Provide conference and seminar coordination for groups. Provide speakers bureau on community crime prevention for local groups.

Organization	Massachusetts Crime Prevention Bureau
Service Area	Massachusetts
Program Title	Massachusetts Crime Watch
Address	Massachusetts Crime Prevention Bureau One Heritage Mall Berlin, MA 01503
Telephone	(617) 568-1125
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Goals and Objectives	Establish community crime prevention research center to provide services. Create prototype community crime prevention program for distribution to local police departments that currently do not have a community crime prevention program. Provide technical assistance to local police departments.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	A library of technical information, brochures, and films is available for professionals. Provides coordination services, referral services, and environmental design assistance to local police departments. Publishes and distributes a bimonthly newsletter. Offers media consultation for community crime prevention programs.
For the General Public	Educational and informational literature available to citizens and community groups. The logo is Massachusetts Crime Watch. Conducts operation identification and neighborhood watch programs.

Organization	Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council
Service Area	Massachusetts
Program Title	
Address	Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council One Ashburton Place Boston, MA 02108
Telephone	(617) 727-7827
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Goals and Objectives	Promote coordinated community crime prevention statewide. Offer specialized training in the theory and practice of community crime prevention. Establish program oriented to police and municipal administrators.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	A library of technical information, brochures, and films on community crime prevention is available. Conducts training programs for police and municipal administrators.
For the General Public	None.

Organization	Crime Prevention Unit, Michigan State Police
Service Area	Michigan
Program Title	Crimes Triangle
Address	Crime Prevention Unit Michigan State Police 714 South Harrison Road East Lansing, MI 48823
Telephone	(517) 332-2521, ext. 290
Sponsoring Agency	Michigan Office of Criminal Justice Programs
Goals and Objectives	Reduce crime and fear of crime through community crime prevention program. Develop community crime prevention program for use in local jurisdictions.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	The Crime Prevention Unit's library includes technical information, brochures, films, and lesson plans. The Unit provides coordination services for local jurisdictions and training for police. The Seal of Confidence program encourages environmental design to assist crime prevention. Referral services, displays, and audiovisuals are provided for local community use. A quarterly newsletter is distributed in conjunction with Michigan State Crime Prevention Association. The Crime Prevention Unit consults with media in their crime prevention programs and materials.
For the General Public	The Crime Prevention Unit produces and distributes educational literature using the "Crimes Triangle" logo. Programs conducted by the Unit include operation identification, neighborhood watch using a citizens patrol, security surveys and ones designed for youths.

Organization	Minnesota Crime Prevention Center
Service Area	Minnesota
Program Title	Community Crime Prevention
Address	Minnesota Crime Prevention Center 4200 Fremont Avenue, South Minneapolis, MN 5540[illegible]
Telephone	(612) 296-7825
Sponsoring Agency	
Goals and Objectives	To provide comprehensive technical assistance to cities enabling them to develop and implement comprehensive community crime prevention programs. To involve nonlaw enforcement resources more actively in crime prevention to supplement the efforts of police.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	A library of technical information is available. Provides coordination services on planning, crime analysis, and program development. Conducts training programs for individuals and citizen groups in the implementation of various community crime prevention projects. Conducts environment design activities involving development of security codes, lighting, street layouts, etc., and security design review for new developments. Offers referral services and technical assistance in the development of display materials. Distributes studies and publications, e.g., crime and housing values, crime impact studies, etc. Provides technical assistance in grant application, program evaluation, and staff training.
For the General Public	Assists citizens and citizens' organizations in planning and development stages of local programs. Involved in training programs which enable citizens to participate in community crime prevention programs.

Organization

Minnesota Department of Public Safety

Service Area

Minnesota

Program Title

Minnesota Crime Watch

Address

Minnesota Department of Public Safety
318 Transportation Building
Saint Paul, MN 55155

Telephone

(612) 296-7541

Sponsoring Agency

State of Minnesota

Goals and Objectives

The long-range goals of Minnesota Crime Watch are:
To reduce crime within Minnesota, with specific emphasis on crimes against property.
To encourage Minnesota law enforcement agencies to place more emphasis on crime prevention activities.
To improve the relationship and cooperation between the community and law enforcement agencies.
The major objectives of Minnesota Crime Watch are:
To provide Minnesota law enforcement agencies with materials necessary to educate citizens in how to protect themselves and their property against crime.
To increase citizen awareness about the problems of crime in their community.
To educate citizens in how to help prevent or reduce residential burglary, commercial burglary, shoplifting, street assaults, personal theft, and auto theft.
To involve organized citizen groups in crime prevention activities, and to encourage them to inform and involve others in the same activities.
To secure changes in security designed to improve the crime prevention capabilities of Minnesota citizens. These changes would be achieved through legislation and community planning.

Services/Resources/Publications
For the Professional

Offers a quarterly newsletter, television commercials, radio commercial scripts, posters, crime prevention films, and operation identification stickers.

For the General Public

Offers slide presentations on residential security; commercial security; personal protection; theft and fraud protection.
Brochures available are: Operation Identification; What To Do Before the Burglar Comes; Personal Protection; Crime on Wheels; Rural Crime; Commercial Security; Organized Crime.

All of the above materials are available to the Minnesota resident and law enforcement professional free of charge.

Organization	Missouri Department of Public Safety
Service Area	Missouri
Program Title	Missouri Crime Prevention Campaign
Address	Missouri Department of Public Safety 621 East Capitol Jefferson City, MO 65101
Telephone	(314) 751-4905
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Goals and Objectives	To undertake vigorous programs aimed at informing the public of the tasks and objectives of the Missouri Department of Safety. To utilize mass media to communicate crime prevention messages that command public attention and serve as a deterrent to potential law violators. To utilize periodic newsletters to publicize the efforts of crime prevention projects carried out at the community level and to suggest ways citizens can assist in the crime prevention effort.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	The library of the Missouri Department of Public Safety is available to all professionals. The department coordinates local programs and acts as a liaison with the Women's Crusade Against Crime. The department provides referral service and media campaign consultation. Monthly newsletter features a crime prevention portion.
For the General Public	The Missouri Department of Public Safety offers educational literature and brochures on crime prevention to interested citizens. The department conducts a media campaign on community crime prevention. The department promotes a statewide logo with the slogan "Service Through Protection."

Organization	Montana Crime Prevention Association
Service Area	Montana
Program Title	Montana Crime Watch
Address	Montana Crime Prevention Association c/o Captain Ron Alles (President) Billings Police Department Billings, MT 59104
Telephone	(406) 248-3181
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Goals and Objectives	Instruct and train local law enforcement agencies on crime prevention techniques.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Provides coordination services for community groups in crime prevention. Conducts training of police and citizens in prevention procedures. Offers displays and slides for instructional programs.
For the General Public	Distributes educational and informational literature on crime prevention to citizens. The logo is "Montana Crime Watch." Conducts operation identification and security survey programs.

Organization	State of Nevada
Service Area	Nevada
Program Title	The Attorney General's Crime Prevention Program
Address	Crime Prevention Program Attorney General's Office Capitol Complex Carson City, NV 89710
Telephone	(702) 885-4170
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Adminstration
Goals and Objectives	Public awareness of community crime prevention. Opportunity reduction.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	The library offers technical information, brochures, and films. Provides coordination and referral services on crime prevention. Conducts training programs on crime prevention for police and citizens. Offers displays on crime prevention and assistance on media campaigns.
For the General Public	Distributes educational literature and films on crime prevention. Conducts media campaign to promote citizen awareness. Conducts youth and senior citizen programs.

Organization

Governor's Commission on Crime and Delinquency

Service Area

New Hampshire

Program Title

Community Crime Prevention

Address

Governor's Commission on Crime and Deliquency
G.A.A. Plaza, Building #3
169 Manchester Street
Concord, NH 03301

Telephone

(603) 271-2361 or 271-3601

Sponsoring Agency

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and State of New Hampshire

Goals and Objectives

Implement, coordinate, and support crime prevention programs in each police department and sheriff's office.
Stimulate public awareness and involvement.
Furnish materials, training, and technical assistance to each department, including selection of high impact crime areas.
Establish strong working relationship with each department for exchange sharing and problem solving.
Make every effort to have full-time crime prevention officer in towns over 20,000.
Develop a measuring device for programs to determine reduction in crimes.

Services/Resources/Publications

For the Professional

Technical assistance capability for practitioners with a hard copy library and a film library for training police.
A 5-day community crime prevention course of 43 hours for officers.
An 8-page booklet "Crime Is Everyone's Business" with dozens of prevention tips.
Readymade media releases and a monthly crime prevention letter.
Hollis, New Hampshire, community participation project.

For the General Public

Provides educational information and lectures and maintains a film library for the community.
Standardized logo and coordination with local law enforcement agencies.
Media campaign for television, radio, and newspapers.
Distribution of educational materials and literature including the booklet "Crime Is Everyone's Business."

Organization	New Hampshire Department of Safety
Service Area	New Hampshire
Program Title	Dime Against Crime
Address	New Hampshire Department of Safety State of New Hampshire Concord, NH 03301
Telephone	(603) 271-2302
Sponsoring Agency	New Hampshire Department of Safety
Goals and Objectives	Reduction in property crime through public awareness of crime prevention techniques. Specialized training of local police departments in community crime prevention.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	The library includes technical information and brochures for police training. Coordination and referral services are provided for local departments. Displays are available for use in training programs. The department offers consultation for media.
For the General Public	A media campaign is conducted with educational literature available to assist in creating public awareness of crime prevention techniques. An identification program is provided for farm equipment.

Organization	New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services
Service Area	New York
Program Title	Office of Crime and Delinquency Prevention
Address	New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services Bureau for Municipal Police Executive Park Tower, Stuyvesant Plaza Albany, NY 12203
Telephone	(518) 457-3680
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and State of New York
Goals and Objectives	To educate the citizen in crime prevention through assistance to and with local police and community efforts.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	A film library for police training is available on free loan. A technical information library and literature clearinghouse is available as free loan or distribution. Provides technical assistance to local police departments. A crime prevention van is available by request.
For the General Public	A library of films is available on free loan to the community. A statewide media campaign is planned using television, radio, newspaper, and billboard. The division has a statewide logo and programs in operation identification, neighborhood watch, security surveys, and a crime prevention van by request.

Organization	Division of Crime Control
Service Area	North Carolina
Program Title	Statewide Crime Prevention
Address	Division of Crime Control P.O. Box 27687 Raleigh, NC 27611
Telephone	(919) 733-4343
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Goals and Objectives	To increase public awareness of crime prevention and to modify public behavior in the direction of positive response to crime threats.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Coordinates local crime prevention programs. Provides consultation for the crime prevention training at the Criminal Justice Academy. Provides referral services and distributes a bimonthly newsletter. Cooperates in programs with the North Carolina Department of Transporation, Division of Motor Vehicles, Antiauto Theft Program.
For the General Public	Distributes brochures and pamphlets on community crime prevention. Conducts a media campaign with public service announcements. Gives direct support for community watch programs. A film library is anticipated.

Organization	North Dakota Combined Law Enforcement Council
Service Area	North Dakota
Program Title	North Dakota Crime Watch
Address	North Dakota Crime Watch North Dakota Combined Law Enforcement Council, Box "B" Bismark, ND 58505
Telephone	(701) 224-2594
Sponsoring Agency	North Dakota Combined Law Enforcement Council
Goals and Objectives	Reduce crime through community crime prevention program. Train local law enforcement agencies in community crime prevention.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Library includes technical information, brochures, pamphlets, and films for advanced and specialized training of police and citizens. Provides coordination services for law enforcement agencies. Provides assistance in environmental design, referrals, and media planning. Distributes publications.
For the General Public	Produces and distributes educational literature and provides films. Conducts media campaigns and promotes the North Dakota Crime Watch logo. Conducts operation identification, neighborhood watch and youth programs.

Organization	Ohio Division of Crime Prevention
Service Area	Ohio
Program Title	Operation Crime Alert
Address	Ohio Division of Crime Prevention 30 East Broad Street, 26th Floor Columbus, OH 43215
Telephone	(614) 466-5011
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and State of Ohio
Goals and Objectives	Develop a statewide program to bring about a high degree of citizen participation in active crime prevention programs on the local level. Public information.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Provides a technical information library and a film library for officer training. Coordinates statewide crime prevention association. Provides organized crime training and technical assistance for practitioners. Developed an environmental design pilot program.
For the General Public	Provides literature and a film library for a public educational program. Conducts a statewide media campaign with television, newspaper, radio, etc., public service announcements tailored to local needs. Conducts a joint program with the insurance industry and a statewide rural crime program.

Organization	Governor's Justice Commission
Service Area	Pennsylvania
Program Title	Pennsylvania Crime Watch
Address	Governor's Justice Commission Department of Justice P.O. Box 1167, Federal Square Station Harrisburg, PA. 17108
Telephone	(717) 787-1777
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Goals and Objectives	To coordinate a statewide crime prevention program in support of the efforts of local police departments in this area. Support will consist of but not be limited to training in crime prevention, provision of certain equipment, and a mass media awareness campaign.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	The library for professionals includes technical information, brochures, and films. The Governor's Justice Commission offers coordination services for local departments and training programs for police and citizens. The department assists professionals and citizens with displays, referral services, and media consultation. A monthly newsletter is published and distributed to local police departments.
For the General Public	Educational literature and films on crime prevention are available for the public. The Governor's Justice Commission conducts media campaigns promoting crime prevention. The logo "Pennsylvania Crime Watch" is used for coordinating local efforts. Operation identification, neighborhood watch and security surveys are components of the statewide crime prevention program.

Organization	Rhode Island Police Chiefs Association
Service Area	Rhode Island
Program Title	Crime Prevention Seminar for Senior Citizens
Address	Rhode Island Police Chiefs Association 86 Mount Hope Avenue Providence, RI 02906
Telephone	(401) 521-6290
Sponsoring Agency	Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, State Planning Agency, and Rhode Island Police Chiefs Association
Goals and Objectives	Crime awareness for the problems encountered by senior citizens.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	None.
For the General Public	Literature, educational information, and films available to citizens and community groups. Conducts seminars on crime prevention for senior citizens.

Organization

Governor's Office Criminal Justice Division

Service Area

Texas

Program Title

Texas Crime Prevention Program--Texas Crime Watch

Address

Criminal Justice Division
Governor's Office
411 West 13th Street
Austin, TX 78701 Attention: D. Avant

Telephone

(512) 475-6026

Sponsoring Agency

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Goals and Objectives

Establish community crime prevention units in all jurisdictions with population of 25,000 or more.
Establish an ongoing multiregional community crime prevention project in all other areas of Texas.
Continue to provide specialized and advance training to crime prevention officers.

Services/Resources/Publications

For the Professional

Available through
Public Information Office
Texas Crime Prevention Institute
Southwest Texas State University
San Marcos, TX 78666
(512) 392-0166

Library of technical information, brochures, pamphlets, and films is available.
Offers coordination and referral services in community crime prevention.
Conducts training programs for police.
Distributes monthly newsletter in conjunction with the Texas Crime Prevention Institute.

For the General Public

Educational materials are available through the Texas Crime Prevention Institute and local crime prevention units.
Logo is Texas Crime Watch.

Organization	Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration
Service Area	Utah
Program Title	Utah Crime Check
Address	Utah Crime Check Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration 255 South Third East Salt Lake City, UT 84111
Telephone	(801) 533-7784 (or 800/662-3613 in state only)
Sponsoring Agency	Utah Council on Criminal Justice Administration and Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Goals and Objectives	Reduce burglaries and vandalism and increase reporting. Provide materials and training for local level. Participation of 10 percent of Utah households in residential security. Increase awareness by 10 percent. Train 100 officers, administrators, and citizens per year. Contact all organized groups and get 10 percent participation. Provide materials to establish crime prevention in police departments and sheriffs' offices. Introduce security code design to legislature. Establish 40-hour basic police curriculum.
Services/Resources/Publications *For the Professional*	Public information service. A literature and film library is available. Offers technical assistance programs and regional and local training programs.
For the General Public	Distributes informational literature and films. Conducts media campaigns (vandalism in 1978). Operation identification on statewide basis. Puppet show for school children on crime prevention and vandalism. Offers speakers bureau on community crime prevention for clubs and community groups.

Organization

Attorney General's Office

Service Area

Washington

Program Title

Washington Crime Watch

Address

Washington Crime Watch
Attorney General's Office
Dexter Horton Building, Room 1455
Seattle, WA 98104

Telephone

(206) 464-7676

Sponsoring Agency

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

Goals and Objectives

To increase public awareness of and participation in crime prevention activities.
To support local crime prevention efforts generally.
To provide basic crime prevention training for all practitioners.

Services/Resources/Publications

For the Professional

Conducts crime prevention training in law enforcement with an annual 40-hour basic school, an annual 80-hour basic school, and quarterly specific crime prevention workshops.
Conducts an annual 3-day volunteer training program.
Conducts a regional public official training program for Washington, Oregon, and Alaska.
Publishes quarterly newsletter in concert with State Crime Prevention Association.
Has coordinating logo (Crime Watch Eye) and all literature and stickers necessary for successful local programs.
Has heavy-duty engraver designed for heavy equipment and farm machinery furnished to each sheriff's office.
Provides informal technical assistance library and referral services for developing programs.
Production and distribution of slide shows to crime prevention officers and distribution of films through Washington State Library System.

For the General Public

Media campaign on a variety of topics for public service announcements.
Stickers, literature and antishoplifting materials made available.
Conducts training seminars for the business community and provides assistance and coordination to service clubs working in crime prevention.

APPENDIX I:
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION AND COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION

Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, NW.
Washington, DC 20531
(202) 724-6556

The Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs (OCACP) was initiated by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to assist community organizations, neighborhood groups, and individual citizens in becoming actively involved in programs designed to prevent crime, reduce fear of crime, and improve the administration of justice. Accordingly, OCACP has supplied funding to numerous programs listed in the directory, including technical assistance resources that offer services to community organizations, anticrime projects, and comprehensive crime prevention projects. The program objectives of OCACP are:

To establish new community and neighborhood-based anticrime organizations which can mobilize neighborhood residents, including youths, in citizen-controlled crime prevention activities.

To strengthen and/or expand existing community and neighborhood based anticrime organizations.

To provide a community/neighborhood-based focus to crime prevention activities including programs for the elderly.

To integrate neighborhood anticrime efforts with appropriate community development activities.

To coordinate available criminal justice and noncriminal justice governmental resources in a concentrated crime prevention effort.

To enlist and integrate business, industry, citizen, civic and neighborhood organizations, and other private resources in a coordinated crime prevention effort with the criminal justice and noncriminal justice governmental resources in a local jurisdiction.

The following list of LEAA Community Anti-Crime, Comprehensive Crime Prevention, and Citizen's Initiative Grants is included to provide the reader with additional sources of information regarding the development, funding, implementation, and evaluation of community crime prevention programs. This list is in alphabetical order and contains grants awarded as of September 1978. For more information about previously funded programs, programs currently under consideration, and future programs, contact the Assistant Administrator, Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs, at the above address.

ACTIVE GRANTS
OF THE
COMMUNITY
ANTI-CRIME PROGRAMS DIVISION
OF LEAA

Action for Bridgeport Community Development, Inc.
815 Pembroke Street
Bridgeport, CT 06608
"ABCD Coalition Against Crime"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0023

Champaign County Crime Prevention Council
1716 Georgetown
Champaign, IL 61820
"Champaign County Crime" Prevention Council (CCCPC)"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0032

Citizens' Crime Watch, Inc.
5601 Southwest 100 Street
Miami, FL 33157
"Citizens' Crime Watch, Inc."
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0029

CLASP (Citizens Local Alliance for A Safer Philadelphia)
260 South 15th Street, 7th Floor
Philadelphia, PA 19102
"CLASP (Citizens Local Alliance for A Safer Philadelphia)"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0024

Coalition for Action
1742 Terpischore
New Orleans, LA 70113
"Coalition for Action Crime Prevention Program"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0019

Coalition for a United Elizabeth Anticrime Prevention
219 Third Street
Elizabeth, NJ 07206
Coalition for a United Elizabeth Anti-crime Prevention
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0020

CornHill People United, Inc.
308 South Street
Utica, NY 13509
"Safer Neighborhoods for Utica's People"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-99-0002

Denver Crime Advisory Commission
Nonprofit Citizen Volunteer Unit
924 West Colfax Avenue
Denver, CO 80204
"WHISTLESTOP--Community Crime Prevention--Program"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0025

Economic Opportunity Board of Clark County
2228 Comstock Drive
Las Vegas, NV 89106
"Community Action Anticrime Program"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0027

Firman Community Services
37 West 47th Street
Chicago, IL 60609
"Universe Project"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0013

Fuller Graduate School of Psychology
Gerontology Center
177 North Madison Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91101
"Crime Prevention/Victim/Witness Assistance for the Elderly"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0007

Gulf Coast Community Services Association
6200 Bowling Green
Houston, TX 77021
"GCCSA/HACH Community Based Anticrime Project"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0017

Gustave Hartman UM-YMHA
710 Hartman Lane
Far Rockaway, NY 11691
"Community Anticrime Program for the Rockaways"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0004

Heights Community Congress
2158 Lee Road
Cleveland Heights, OH 44118
"Community Anticrime Program"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0013

House of Umoja
Neighborhood Anticrime Program
1433 North Frazier Street
Philadephia, PA 19131
"House of Umoja, Neighborhood Anti-crime Program"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0028

Inter-Faith Adopt-a-Building
300 East Fourth Street
New York, NY 10009
"A Proposal To Deter Crime in Loidaida"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0021

Mobile Community Organization, Inc.
926 1/2 Conti Street
Mobile, AL 36604
"Mobile Community Organization-Community Anticrime Program"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0031

Neighborhood House, Inc.
825 Yesler Way
Seattle, WA 98104
"Seattle - King County Project"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0008

New York Urban Coalition
1270 Avenue of Americas
New York, NY 10020
"Citizen Action for Safer Harlems"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0022

North Central Detroit Community Organizing Project
1100 East State Fair
Detroit, MI 48203
"North Central Detroit Community Organizing Project"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0018

Northwest Bronx Community and Clergy Coalition, Inc.
1618 Grand Avenue
Bronx, NY 10453
"Northwest Bronx Community Anticrime Project"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0033

Park Heights Community Corporation
2700 West Coldspring Lane
Baltimore, MD 21215
"Park Heights Community Anticrime Consortium"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0015

Poor People Federation, Inc.
1229 Albany Avenue
Hartford, CT 06112
"Hartford Joint Community Group Crime Prevention Program"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0010

Project UNICORN
1218 West Cak Street
Louisville, KY 40210
"Project UNICORN"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0009

Roxbury Multiservice Center
317 Blue Hill Avenue
Boston, MA 02121
"Roxbury Multiservice Center Community Anticrime Program"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0009

Southeast Community Organization
10 South Wolfe Street
Baltimore, MD 21231
"Community Anticrime Program/SECO"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0001

Southwest Polk Crime
Prevention Council, Inc.
P.O Box 1976
Runnells, IA 50237
"SEPCPC Community Wide Crime Prevention Program"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0005

West Central Missouri Rural
Development Corporation
P.O. Box Box 125
Appleton City, MO 64724
"Community Anticrime Project"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0026

Wilmington United Neighborhoods
1300 North Broom Street
Wilmington, DE 19806
"Citizens Alert Network"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0011

The Woodlawn Organization
1180 East 63rd Street
Chicago, IL 60637
"The Greater Woodlawn Crime Prevention Project"
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0006

ACTIVE GRANTS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS DIVISION AND CITIZEN'S INITIATIVE GRANTS LEAA

ACTIVE GRANTS OF THE

COMPREHENSIVE CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS DIVISION

City of Atlanta
Department of Public Safety
175 Decatur Street
Atlanta, GA 30303
"Safer Atlanta for Everyone (SAFE) Program"
Grant: 79-DF-AX-0023

City of Jackson
Jackson Police Department
P.O. Box 17
Jackson, MS 39205
"Jackson, Mississippi Comprehensive Crime Prevention Program"
Grant: 78-DF-AX-0178

City of Minneapolis
301 M. Street, City Hall
Minneapolis, MN 55414
"Minneapolis Comprehensive Crime Prevention Project"
Grant: 78-DF-AX-0212

City of Newark
Mayor's Policy and Development Office
2 Cedar Street
Newark, NJ 07102
"Newark Comprehensive Crime Prevention Project"
Grant: 78-DF-AX-0227

City of Oakland
1421 Washington Street
Oakland, CA 94612
"Oakland Comprehensive Crime Prevention Program"
Grant: 78-DF-AX-0218

City of Portland
Crime Prevention Unit
Police Bureau
222 SW. Pine Street
Portland, OR 97204
"Portland Comprehensive Area-Wide Crime Prevention Program"
Grant: 78-DF-AX-0127

City of Salt Lake City
Salt Lake City Corporation
300 City Council Building
Salt Lake City, UT 84111
"Salt Lake City Comprehensive Crime Prevention Program"
Grant: 78-DF-AX-0098

CITIZEN'S INITIATIVE GRANTS

Boston Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice
Neighborhood Action Program
Boston, MA
Grant: 78-DF-AX-0012

Safer Foundation "Challenge"
Grant: 78-DF-AX-0026

Corrections Volunteer Adult Basic Reading Tutorial Project
Grant: 76-ED-01-0018

Community-Oriented Police Stations
Grant: 78-DF-AX-0071

Citizen Participation/Volunteer Services
Grant: 78-DF-AX-0042

Eastern Oklahoma Development District
Law Enforcement for the Aged
Grant: 78-DF-AX-0093

Crime Prevention/Victim/Witness Assistance for the Elderly
Grant: 78-CA-AX-0007

TA and Training for Volunteers in Correction
Grant: 76-ED-03-0024

San Francisco Safety Project
Grant: 78-DF-AX-0090

Thresholds, Bay Area Urban League
Grant: 78-DF-AX-0049

City of St. Petersburg.
Project Concern
Grant: 78-DF-AX-0027

Women's Crusade Against Crime
Grant: 78-DF-AX-0092

Criminal Victimization and the Elderly
Grant: 78-CA-99-0004

Prevention/Control of Conflict in Community-Citizen Involvement
Grant: 77-ED-99-0009

APPENDIX II:
ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The following organizations, while not falling within the parameters of the community crime prevention directory, can provide services such as funding, technical assistance, distribution materials, training, and training materials. This list is not exhaustive, but represents the efforts of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service to identify additional resources in the area of community crime prevention.

American Association of Criminology
Box 115
North Marshfield, MA 02059
(617) 837-0052

Professional membership society dedicated to the advancement of practical criminology, police professionalization, progressive penology, and career police recruitment.

American Bar Association
Criminal Justice Section
1800 M Street, NW.
Suite 228
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 331-2200

Maintains current criminal justice library and offers referral to other services.

The Association of Junior Leagues, Inc.
825 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10022
(212) 355-4380

Offers impact studies dealing with community crime prevention, volunteerism and program development and organization.

Bureau for Municipal Police
Executive Park Tower
Stuyvesant Plaza
Albany, NY 12203
(518) 457-1244

Helps municipal law enforcement agencies to promote community peace by reduction and prevention of crime. The bureau accomplishes this through professional training, planning, and management services aimed at making local police activities more precise and efficient.

Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (P.O.S.T.)
7100 Bowling Drive
Suite 246
Sacramento, CA 95823
(916) 445-4515

Provides training and career development programs for agencies participating in the specialized law enforcement certification program. Services such as field counseling, minority recruitment, and personnel standard activities are provided.

Community Crime Prevention Letter
123 East Fifth Street
Plainfield, NJ 07060
(201) 753-6080

A monthly report for community leaders seeking constructive responses to crime problems.

Criminal Justice Center
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
444 West 56th Street
New York, NY 10019
(212) 247-1600

The Criminal Justice Center began operation in response to the need for institutions possessing the knowledge and practical experience to evaluate criminal justice systems and to facilitate constructive change in the administration of justice.

Criminal Justice Public Information Center
3510 Chester Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44114
(216) 361-1803

The center's goal is to inform the greater Cleveland public about crime, the local justice system, and promote the active involvement of individual citizens and community organizations in programs to reduce crime and improve the local criminal justice system.

Criminal Justice Reference and
Information Center
L 140 Law Library
University of Wisconsin
Madison, WS 53706
(608) 262-1499

The center's purpose is to meet the information needs and provide research facilities for persons and agencies concerned with the improvement of the criminal justice system.

Drug Enforcement Administration
1405 Eye Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20537
(202) 382-5706

The Drug Enforcement Administration encourages and aids communities in creating drug abuse prevention organizations and programs as well as advising industry on voluntary compliance with regulatory laws. The administration also conducts various seminars for drug law education.

National Alliance for Safer Cities
165 East 56th Street
New York, NY 10022
(212) 751-4000

This coalition of 68 national and regional organizations promotes citizen activity to reduce crime and fear of crime, works specifically on neighborhood safety, jobs for ex-offenders, removing victimless crimes from the criminal justice system, providing aid to victims of crimes, and the creation of local alliances for safer streets.

National Burglar and Fire Alarm
Association
1730 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.
Suite 1150
Washington, DC 20006
(202) 785-0500

The association serves as the clearinghouse for the burglar alarm installation industry. The association considers their cooperative efforts with law enforcement community to improve detection methods as one of its primary activities.

National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture
505 East Green Street
Suite 200
Champaign, IL 61856
(217) 333-0312

Provides technical assistance to local, regional, and state jurisdictions in the area of criminal justice facility and program planning.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency
Continental Plaza
411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, NJ 07601
(201) 488-0400

Furthers contributions to the research and knowledge base on crime and delinquency. Recent research projects have focused on juvenile delinquency, the abolition of parole, poverty, and school crime, and the reduction of school crime through school involvement.

National Exchange Clubs
3050 West Central Avenue
Toledo, OH 43606
(419) 535-3232

The National Exchange Clubs offers a Counter Crime in Your Community program through local chapters, as well as an information package available to the public.

National Information Center on Volunteerism
P.O. Box 4179
Boulder, CO 80302
(303) 447-0492

National Information Center on Volunteerism is a resource center for volunteer programs which promotes the exchange of ideas and information among volunteer program leadership. It conducts training and workshops for volunteer leaders, program evaluations, and provides reference and information services.

National Technical Information Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, VA 22161
(703) 557-4640

National Technical Information Service is a central source for the public sale of government-sponsored research, development, and engineering reports, and other related analyses prepared by Federal agencies, their contractors or grantees.

Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center
U.S. 250 and Ohio 83 South
Wooster, OH 44691

Provides research studies dealing with environmental factors in rural crime and rural crime-related publications.

Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc.
Room 300, 1730 M Street, NW.
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 381-4211

Smithsonian Science Information Exchange, Inc. collects, indexes, and disseminates prepublication information about research projects in progress. The projects are indexed by topic and administrative parameters, stored by computer, and disseminated in response to requests from users.

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
Office of Policy Development and Research
451 Seventh Street, SW.
Washington, DC 20410
(202) 755-5600

Housing and Urban Development offers several studies and information packages addressing envioronmental design, defensible space, and safety and security in housing.

APPENDIX III:
GLOSSARY

The following list of terms are included to assist the reader and to facilitate common terminology usage. It should be noted that the definitions of the terms listed reflect their utilization in the area of community crime prevention.

Behavior Modification - a change in behavior patterns brought about by education or training in crime prevention principles and/or techniques.

Burglary - the unlawful entry or trespass within a structure with the intent to commit a crime therein. (Related terms: breaking and entering, housebreaking, unlawful entry.)

Citizen Awareness - a state in which the members of the community are cognizant of a situation (in this case, a crime risk), and possible solutions or methods of dealing with it. (Related term: citizen education)

Citizen Crime Reporting - includes encouraging citizens, either witnesses or victims, to report crimes and to assist police in apprehension of the offenders. Should provide procedures for making such reports accurate and useful. (Related term: community involvement)

Citizen Community Patrols - a concept in which residents of a community (residential, business, etc.) organize into a group and provide security patrols of the environs of that community.

Community Action Programs - programs undertaken by the residents of a community with a specific goal in mind. (Related term: community involvement)

Community Anticrime Efforts - actions taken by the members of a community to prevent crime or to increase the amount of cooperation with the police in reporting crimes.

Community Crime Prevention - direct involvement of a single sector or a combination of sectors in a community in the planning, funding, implementation, and operation of a crime prevention program; usually stressing cooperation with the local criminal justice system. (Related term: community involvement)

Crime Control Program - various programs dealing with the control or prevention of specific types of crime, based on patterns of occurrences and known offenders and victims.

Crime Displacement - theory which states that criminals denied the opportunity to commit crimes in a certain area will move to other areas or to other crimes. (Related term: mercury effect)

Crime Prediction - a system of predicting future crime patterns and trends using past patterns and trends as indicators.

Crime Prevention - the anticipation, recognition, and analysis of a crime risk, and the initiation of some action to remove or reduce it.

Crime Prevention Training - the training of crime prevention practitioners in the theory and principles of crime prevention.

Crime Resistance - term used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) and other law enforcement and criminal justice agencies which is synonymous with crime prevention.

Crime Specific Countermeasures - specific strategies which are intended to prevent certain crimes (e.g., an antiburglary campaign).

Defensible Space - a term for the range of mechanisms -- real and symbolic barriers, strongly defined areas of influence, improved opportunities for surveillance -- that combine to bring an environment under the control of of its residents. (Related term: environmental design)

Deterrence - a concept which holds that the threat of punishment or the denial of opportunity will forestall the criminal or delinquent act. (Related term: punitive crime prevention)

Dynamic Risk - a risk situation which carries the potential for both benefit and cost or loss. Normally considered to be the type of risk that is inherent in doing business. (Related terms: risk management, risk assessment, pure risk)

Environmental Design - selectively controlling variables in the planning, design, and effective use of physical space to create physical and social conditions which will promote citizen surveillance, reduce criminal opportunity, and increase the risk of apprehension and arrest.

Information Transfer - a means by which professionals and practitioners exchange ideas, concepts, and programatical information to facilitate the development and the practice of crime prevention.

Mechanical Crime Prevention - concept developed by Lejins based upon opportunity reduction (emphasis on target hardening).

Media Campaigns - the use of mass media (radio, television, newspapers, etc.) as part of a public awareness program.

Neighborhood Watch - a community action program administered by the National Sheriffs' Association which encourages neighborhood residents to organize with a purpose of neighborhood security, and cooperation with the criminal justice system. (Related terms: block watch, radio watch, community action programs)

Operation Identification - a program in which citizens mark property for identification purposes. Intent of program is to facilitate the recovery and return of stolen property, and to provide a deterrent to potential offenders. (Related term: property identification)

Opportunity Reduction - the removal of opportunity, a necessary ingredient for the commission of crime, by making a potenial target of attack inaccessible or unattractive and by making the attack itself dangerous or unprofitable to the criminal.

Organizations in the Community - ethnic, religious, fraternal, and service organizations.

Physical Crime Prevention - prevention of anticipated crimes or delinquencies by placing obstacles in the way of potential offenders so that it becomes difficult or impossible for them to perpetrate the offense. (Related term: opportunity reduction)

Private Security - self-employed individuals and privately funded business entities and organizations who provide security-related services to a restricted clientele for a fee, for the individual or entity that retains or employs them, or for themselves in order to protect their persons, private property, or interests from varied hazards. (Related terms: security systems, deterrence)

Property Identification - see Operation Identification.

Pure Risk - a risk situation in which there is no possibility for benefit, only cost or loss (e.g., fire, flood, etc.). (Related terms: risk management, risk assessment, dynamic risk)

Radio Watch - a community action program in which citizens organize to facilitate the reporting of criminal activity through the use of radio transmissions. This usually invloves the use of citizen band radios. (Related terms: neighborhood watch, block watch, community action programs)

Residential Security - security concept utilizing mechanical, electronic, procedural, and other methods to protect the home from crime and other hazards. (Related terms: physical crime prevention, operation identification, security systems)

Risk Management - the anticipation, recognition, and appraisal of a risk and the initiation of some action to remove the risk or reduce the potential loss from it to an acceptable level. (NCPI) (Related terms: dynamic risk, pure risk, risk assessment)

Robbery - unlawful and forcible taking of property in the possession of another, from his person or immediate presence, and against his will by use of violence or threat of violence, and with the intent to steal.

Security Codes and Ordinances - laws which require that buildings, recreational facilities, streets, and other public areas meet certain security requirements. (Related terms: environmental design, defensible space, alarm and dead bolt laws)

Security Surveys - surveys of residences, businesses, public buildings and other facilities for the purpose of evaluating the degree of security present in order to make recommendations for physical and procedural improvement. (Related term: vulnerablility analysis/assessment)

Security Systems - methods and materials employed to ensure the protection of persons and premises against encroachment. (Related terms: alarm systems, security hardware, lighting, target hardening)

Street Lighting - a concern to the crime prevention practitioner. Street lighting is an important component of environmental security. (Related terms: defensible space, deterrents, environmental design)

Target Hardening - concept of opportunity reduction which seeks to deter the crimin act by making a potential target of attack inaccessible or unattractive and by making the attack itself dangerous or unprofitable to the criminal. (Related terms: opportunity reduction, security hardware, security systems)

Target Specific Measures - specific strategies intended to protect a certain premis from crime risk or safety hazards.

Vigilante - those who extralegally assume authority for summary action professedly to keep order and to punish crime because of the alleged inadequacy or failure of the usual law enforcement agencies.

Whistle Stop - a program designed to provide women with a means of signaling for help in the event of an attack. A secondary purpose is to increase public awareness and public participation in crime prevention programs.

Youth Services Programs - (as applied to crime prevention) - programs which focus on youths and attempt to divert them from criminal activities. Some of these deal with children in schools, others deal with students who have dropped out, and others are based in the community. (Related term: juvenile delinquency prevention)

APPENDIX IV:
OVERVIEW OF THE NATIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFERENCE SERVICE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

National Criminal Justice Reference Service
National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
U.S. Department of Justice

Mail: P.O. Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
(202 862-2900

or Visit: 1015 20th St., NW.
Suite 400
Washington, D.C.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service is an international clearinghouse for information in all criminal justice disciplines. The primary objective is to make information available to the criminal justice professional. In 1977 the reference service had a data base of nearly 40,000 entries. Currently, more than 40,000 registered users rely on National Criminal Justice Reference Service for such services as:

- Selective Notification Information - specific information and abstracts based on a profile of the user's individual needs. The NCJRS user receives monthly SNI announcements describing significant, recently released documents in the topic areas checked by the user on the SNI registration form.

- Reference and Information Services - NCJRS reference specialists are experienced professionals in the areas of police, courts, juvenile delinquency, corrections, and evaluation. These specialists can provide individual responses to user's inquiries in the form of document citations and abstracts from the data base, as well as single copies of relevant documents available from NCJRS.

- Document Retrieval Index - a listing of documents available from National Criminal Justice Reference Service or other sources, to provide the user with a current and comprehensive list of publications pertinent to his or her professional interest.

- Microfiche - NCJRS makes available small microform sheets containing up to 98 pages of text, thus providing access to selected uncopyrighted documents in the data base.

- Current Awareness Materials - brochures or flyers on such special topics as child abuse, shoplifting prevention equipment, and victimization are distributed selectively, according to SNI user profiles.

- Document Loan Program - hard-to-find documents made available through a public or university library, a company, or other organizations.

- Translations - NCJRS collects relevant foreign documents and screens them for possible inclusion in the document data base.

English-language abstracts are prepared for all foreign-language documents, and executive summaries or full translations are written for significant documents.

- Topical Bibliographies - NCJRS publishes a series of selected bibliographies on topics of special current interest to provide concise and convenient means of keeping abreast with the literature.

- Special Collections - the Reference Service also maintains specialized collections of such topical areas as evaluation, terrorism, and crime prevention. Currently, the data base contains approximately 5,000 citations relating to the subject of crime prevention. In addition, a non-Documentation File currently has over 1,000 brochures and pamphlets available.

- Dissemination - National Criminal Justice Reference Service provides single copies of all available Law Enforcement Assistance Administration or National Institute publications in response to requests from practitioners, researchers, and the general public.

- National Criminal Justice Reference Service Library - open to the public and serving as a principal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration information facility in the Washington area. The headquarters and library are located at 1015 20th Street, NW., Washington, DC (Suite 400). If assistance is needed in a specific area, it is suggested that you write or telephone an information specialist in advance to expedite research. National Criminal Justice Reference Service facilities are open daily, 9 to 5.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The citations in this bibliography were selected by the authors in an attempt to provide a current listing of basic reference materials. More detailed bibliographies addressing various topics related to crime prevention are available from NCJRS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS. American Association of Retired Persons--National Retired Teachers Association--Crime Prevention Program, 6th Rev. Ed. Washington, undated. 82 p. (Available from American Association of Retired Persons, 1909 K Street NW; Washington, DC 20006.)

MICROFICHE (NCJ 31537)

A description is presented of a four-part crime prevention program, including detailed instructions for the presentation of the program by local organizations. The program is based on review of numerous surveys and studies, as well as correspondence and interviews with individuals involved in the criminal justice system and crime prevention industry. It deals with street crime, burglary, fraud/bunco, and police-community relations. The guide includes instructions for the planning and presentation of the crime prevention program by individual orgnizatons, together with summaries of films presented in the program.

2. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES. Handbook on White Collar Crime--Everyone's Problem, Everyone's Loss. Washington, 1974. 96 p. (Available from Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H Street, NW., Washington, DC 20006.)

(NCJ 14039)

Common schemes, possible causes, how to spot illegal activities, and specific countermeasures tailored for nine categories of white-collar crime are presented. Many law enforcement officials regard white-collar crime as the fastest growing sector of crime. This handbook outlines general strategy as well as specific measures by which those in business and the professions can take prompt and effective steps against white-collar crime. The methods, procedures, policies, and controls emphasized require more willpower than manpower and expensive hardware. The overall problem is first defined, and the nature of the crime, its consequences, and traditional unsuccessful responses are discussed. Nine categories of white-collar crime are covered, including the following: bankruptcy fraud; bribes, kickbacks, and payoffs; computer-related crime; consumer fraud, illegal competition, and deceptive practices; fraud by credit card and check; embezzlement and pilferage; insurance fraud; receiving stolen property; and securities theft and fraud. For each offense, the author explores many of the schemes and methods used by perpetrators of the crime, indicates some of the early warning signals frequently associated with it, and refers readers to likely sources of assistance such as law enforcement agencies and certain private organizations. In addition, the reader is referred to subsequent pages which describe specific countermeasures. Causes of white-collar crime are highlighted, and various policies and preventive procedures

that apply to all, or at least to several, of the nine crime categories are reviewed. Sets of tailormade countermeasures, each set keyed to a specific white-collar offense, are presented. The final chapter supplies examples of how white-collar crime can be combated through collective action by business.

3. CLIFFORD, W. Planning Crime Prevention. Lexington, Massachusetts, D.C. Heath and Company, 1976. 158 p. (Available from D.C. Heath and Company, 125 Spring Street, Lexington, MA 02173.)

(NCJ 36880)

Written by the director of the Australian Institute of Criminology, this text provides an international perspective on the methods and nature of crime prevention planning. An overview of the rationale for planning and the forms which crime prevention planning may take is provided first. The author then traces the meaning and practice of national planning with its economic and social planning components. The interrelationships between crime prevention and other general sectors of the economy of a nation are investigated. Specific issues in crime prevention and some national crime prevention planning experiences are discussed. These specific issues include implementation and evaluation of crime prevention plans. A postscript to the text presents a more detailed explanation of crime prevention planning in Australia.

4. JEFFERY, C. R. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. Beverly Hills, California, Sage Publications, Inc., 1977. 351 p. (Available from Sage Publications, Inc., 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, CA 90212.)

(NCJ 42792)

In this major revision of his 1971 work, the author rejects traditional approaches to crime control and outlines a comprehensive program of environmentally based crime prevention. Using the theories and practices of genetics and psychobiological research, he proposes that we radically revise our approach to criminal offenders, moving away from models of deterrence and retribution toward a preventative system based on scientific principles. This new system must utilize the practices of behavior modification, psychosurgery, and drug therapy; these and other treatments represent new and successful applications of scientific research to problems that have consistently eluded criminologists. The author argues strongly that "the present rejection of genetics and psychobiology as treatment alternatives, by both behavioral psychologists and lawyers, is based on mistaken views of human nature, freedom and liberty." The learning disabilities and behavioral problems which often lead individuals to criminal activity should be treated as any other medical and psychological illness, with the most advanced techniques available. This, he contends, is both a humane and ethical approach to crime prevention. The findings and recommendations of this comprehensive study will be of particular interest to all those involved in the teaching

and practice of criminology, and to those in the fields of genetics, psychology, learning theory, environmental psychology, and urban design.

5. KINGSBURY, A. A. Introduction to Security and Crime Prevention Surveys. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1973. 379 p. (Available from Charles C. Thomas, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, IL 62717.) (NCJ 15238)

The author provides an explanation of predominant methods and techniques utilized by security and crime prevention specialists in conducting security audits and crime prevention surveys. In the total environment of security and crime prevention, the one single method for recognizing, appraising, and anticipating loss involves the technique known as surveying or risk analysis. The key factor in many security or crime prevention survey programs is the surveyor's ability to identify risk or the physical opportunity for crime and to prepare recommendations. The framework for security surveying as outlined in this book has been presented as a guide to supplement the security or crime prevention specialist's knowledge in surveying and to better meet his responsibilities in the area of risk identification. The book has been organized to aid the surveyor in planning, identifying priorities, formulating a survey program, developing a model security or crime prevention survey instrument, implementing the survey, and making the organization or site. Over 80 complete survey examples are categorized and presented. Specific survey examples include plant/manufacturing companies, small business, government, home, apartment, fire, transportation, and shops. The appendixes include examples of specific recommendations classified by type of security violations and areas of loss. This volume will serve as a practical tool for the police crime prevention officer as well as the professional security consultant.

6. McINTYRE, B. B. Skills for Impact--Voluntary Action in Criminal Justice. Athens, Georgia, University of Georgia, 1978. 265 p. (Available from Institute of Government, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602.) (NCJ 46672)

Practical guidance is provided for citizen participation in criminal justice, including information on how projects should be selected, implemented, funded, administered, evaluated, and communicated. An overview of crime, delinquency, and the criminal justice system is followed by an examination of the opportunities for voluntary intervention. The "how-to" section of the manual focuses on the initial decisions to be made in determining what criminal justice involvement to pursue. A chapter is included on forming a group to sponsor an involvement; it covers project selection by way of assessing community needs, selecting and studying a particular need or problem area, and analyzing specific opportunities for intervention in relation to the resources and interests of group members. Among steps involved in designing a program are

developing a detailed action plan, building in controls and evaluation procedures for insuring accountability, budget planning, and securing the needed funds. Discussions are presented of management concerns; legal considerations such as taxes, contracts, and insurance; boards and advisory committees; and organizational requirements (i.e., how to divide and coordinate work). Leadership roles and requirements and alternate ways of making decisions are examined. Techniques for recruiting, selecting, training, rewarding, and supervising volunteers, along with the issue of volunteer and salaried staff relations, are also explored. The importance of communicating with other groups and organizations to derive maximum benefits from the criminal justice involvement is emphasized. Chapters are included on community involvement, public relations, and advocacy. The final section details the various types of assistance and resources available to those working with community anticrime programs; included are sources of funding, information, technical assistance, and volunteers.

7. METROPOLITAN ATLANTA CRIME COMMISSION. Crime Prevention. Atlanta, Georgia, 1977. 275 p. (Available from Metropolitan Atlanta Crime Commission, 75 Marietta Street, Atlanta, GA 30303.)

(NCJ 42670)

This manual was designed to assist local police and community groups in developing, implementing, and evaluating cooperative crime prevention programs. The methodology a police department or citizens group should use in identifying the extent and nature of their crime/victim problems is discussed. Also included is a collection of some strategies which have been developed by various jurisdictions throughout the Atlanta metropolitan area and the United States to initiate citizen involvement in crime prevention. It is acknowledged that the report is not an exhaustive listing of all crime prevention programs; rather, it is a summary of some of the more successful programs. A brief background statement describes each particular program and its objectives, followed by a listing of key steps to consider when implementing the program discussed. There is also a description of some of the pamphlets, brochures, forms, and decals which have been used by several jurisdictions in association with the particular programs being considered. Some of the programs discussed have to do with the prevention of robbery, burglary, rape, auto theft, and larceny. Programs designed to prevent prevalent crimes against women, youth, and senior citizens are also treated. The appendixes include a bibliography, a list of crime prevention films and slides, and a description of metropolitan Atlanta crime prevention units.

8. MINNESOTA GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL. Crime in Minneapolis--Proposals for Prevention. By D. W. Frisbie, G. Fishbine, R. Hintz, M. Joelson, and J. Nutter. St. Paul, Minnesota, 1977. 326 p. (Available from the Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control, 444 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN 55101.)

(NCJ 41627)

This report describes the crime problems facing the city of Minneapolis and their relationship to a variety of social and environmental factors as a first step toward a comprehensive citywide crime prevention program. The need for and the elements of a comprehensive crime prevention plan for the city are addressed first, followed by a description of the data sources used. The cost of crime in Minneapolis is then discussed, including details of crime's impact on housing value and citizen concern about crime in the city. Subsequent sections report on the extent and nature of specific crimes--residential burglary, commercial burglary and robbery, street robbery, assault and rape, auto theft, and vandalism. The relationship of different environments (street layout, location of "on sale" establishments, and level of street lighting) to crime is also investigated. The report concludes with a series of 85 recommendations for implementing a citywide crime prevention program. Outlined are overall suggestions considered minimum prerequisites to effective citywide crime prevention planning, strategies designed specifically for individual crimes, and other recommendations dealing with a variety of crime or crime-related factors.

9. MULTNOMAH COUNTY DIVISION OF PUBLIC SAFETY. Older Americans' Crime Prevention Research Project--Final Report. Portland, Oregon, 1976. 356 p. (Available from Multnomah County Division of Public Safety, 222 Southwest Pine Street, Portland, OR 97204.)

(NCJ 39069)

This report presents data from research, begun in July, 1975, on victimization and fear of victimization among persons over the age of 60 to provide a basis for program implementation in crime prevention and victim assistance for older persons. The purposes of this study included assessing the rate of victimization of persons over 60, determining the types of crime most prevalent among such victims, and projecting characteristics which distinguish older victims from nonvictims. Other objectives included determining the attitude of older persons to the criminal justice system and discerning the cognitive understanding of the legal system by the older adult. To achieve project goals, the research staff employed the method of random sampling, reviewed police records of victims, observed high crime areas, and studied environmental factors of the areas. Tables containing statistical data and reproductions of questionnaires used in the study appear in the text. Though it was concluded that persons over 60 are not necessarily victimized by crime in general more than other age groups, they are often more prone

to victimization by cetain types of crime (burglary, purse snatching, and consumer fraud). The research also revealed that older persons often have extremely high levels of fear of victimization, which, when combined with problems inherent in the aging process, may cause significant behavioral changes. It was concluded that victims of crime over the age of 60 often suffer more severely than other age groups due to economical, psychological, and physical vulnerabilities.

10. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS. Call for Citizen Action--Crime Prevention and the Citizen. Washington, 1974. 51 p. (Availble from National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Stock No. PB 238 863/AS.)
(NCJ 14040)

A general overview of the need for citizen involvement in the prevention of crime is presented, together with an appendix listing several existing citizen action programs. Call for Citizen Action represents selections from a report prepared by the Community Crime Prevention Task Force of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. This document attacks what appears to be the major deterrents to citizen action--the relative paucity of information about the many different crime prevention activities available to the public, and the experiences of citizens, individually and collectively, who have implemented those activities. It does not merely exhort the reader to become involved in anticrime efforts, but outlines what can be done, who has done it, and how they did it. The first aspect of citizen action treated pertains to the many levels at which the public may pursue a crime reduction effort. For example, a citizen may help ex-offenders find employment in his capacity as an employee or employer, as well as in his capacity as member of a private organization established for that purpose alone. Brief descriptions of the many types of crime prevention activities available to citizens are presented, followed by a discussion of basic organizational and managerial questions that almost any citizen group must face during the course of its formation and operational life. An appendix includes many examples of citizen organizations that have implemented the crime prevention activities described earlier. These organizations are divided into two categories -- those that deal with a relatively wide range of anticrime projects and those focusing on one or two aspects of crime prevention. The organizatons are cited as sources of more detailed information regarding crime prevention experience.

11. _____. Community Crime Prevention. Report of the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Philadelphia, 1973. 382 p. (Available from Superintendant of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Public Documents Distribution Center, 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19120. Stock No. 2700-00181.)
(NCJ 10911)

This report deals with community support and involvement in the reduction of criminal opportunity, the delivery of public services, and government integrity. The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals defines community crime prevention as activity outside the conventional criminal justice system directed toward reducing crime. Assuming no single solution to the crime problem, the Commission has proposed nearly 75 standards and recommendations that focus on citizen action, the delivery of public services, the reduction of criminal opportunities, and integrity in government. This volume spells out for the individual, the community organization, and the local government what can and should be done by them to reduce crime. Citing action by private citizens as the heart of community crime prevention, the Commission urges more citizen involvement with neighborhood security, volunteer work, and community improvement. Citizen concern should be channeled into community organizations and governing bodies, and these agencies should encourage and support citizen action programs. Public service delivery proposals stress the need for coordinating existing services. Job opportunities in high unemployment areas need to be expanded and unnecessary restrictions on hiring ex-offenders should be eliminated. The Commission recommends implementation of career education in elementary and secondary schools, establishment and support of youth service bureaus, and individualized treatment for drug offenders. Building design, security codes, and street lighting are covered as effective citizen crime precautions. The Commission also discusses conflict of interest, government procurement, zoning, licensing, and tax assessment, and advocates supervision of political campaign financing and investigation and prosecution of government corrupters.

12. _____. National Strategy to Reduce Crime. Philadelphia, 1973. 195 p. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Public Documents Distribution Center, 5801 Tabor Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19120. Stock No. 2700-00204.)

(NCJ 10697)

A broad picture of the Commission's work is presented, together with its strategy for the reduction of crime in America. The chapters are based on the five companion volumes and present additional explanatory material. The work covers criminal justice system planning, community crime prevention, police, courts, and corrections. It also addresses the subjects of criminal code reform and control of handguns. The Commission proposes a goal for the American people of a 50-percent reduction in high-fear crimes (homicide, forcible rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary) by 1983. Four areas are specified for priority action--juvenile delinquency prevention, improved delivery of social services, prompt determination of guilt or innocence, and increased citizen participation in community crime control activities. The Commission's plan calls for increased cooperation between all elements of the criminal justice system and planned coordination with the social service delivery system. The Plan emphasizes the need for community support of the police,

the need to work for insuring speedier trials while still protecting fundamental rights, and the need for corrections to develop effective programs for reintegrating offenders into the community. A national strategy to reduce crime provides synopses of the hundreds of standards and recommendations the Commission has proposed to meet these goals.

13. _____. Private Security: Report of the Task Force on Private Security. Washington, 1976. 618 p. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 052-003-00225-6.)

(NCJ 40543)

This report presents recommendations of the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals for upgrading the personnel, equipment, interagency cooperation, and regulation of private security. In the midst of the high-priority struggle to prevent and reduce crime, a massive resource exists that holds promise of great assistance to the traditional criminal justice agencies. That resource is the private security industry. This report represents the first national effort to set realistic and viable standards and goals designed to maximize the ability, competency, and effectiveness of the private security industry for its role in the prevention and reduction of crime. All of the standards and goals contained in this report can assist in reaching this objective, but certain areas noted require special attention. These include government licensing and registration of private security, incorporation of private security crime prevention techinques in building design and construction, improvement of private security industry salaries to reflect their responsibilities, upgrading of training and education for private security personnel, improvement of alarm systems to decrease false alarms, inclusion of private security input in government planning and development, and improvement of the working relationships of police and private security. The standards and goals are aimed at increasing the crime prevention benefits of the private security industry, both to its clients and to the public. While LEAA provided financial support for production of this report, the recommendations presented are not necessarily those of LEAA, and their acceptance is not mandated by LEAA. However, LEAA does encourage each State and locality to evaluate its present status in light of the report and to develop standards that are appropriate for its communities. The report is divided into five major sections. Part 1 is an overview of the private security industry and is intended to establish the setting for the standards and goals that follow. The remaining parts of the report address specific topics and contain the standards and goals developed by the private security task force. These topics include personnel issues such as selection, training, and ethics; standards and goals on the use of alarm systems and environmental security; the relation of private security to law enforcement, consumers, and higher education; and licensing and regulation of private security personnel. Eleven appendixes are also included, containing research findings of studies conducted by the Private Security Task Force and model statutes developed by the Private Security Advisory Council.

14. NEWMAN, O. and S. JOHNSTON. Model Security Code for Residential Areas. New York, Institute for Community Design Analysis, 1974. 91 p. (Available from Institute for Design Analysis, 835 Broadway, 19th Floor, New York, NY 10003.)

(NCJ 32735)

This model security code is intended to provide planners and municipal code administrators a structured, annotated set of security provisions which can be added readily to existing building codes. Virtually every American municipality has a building code, a set of regulations specifying standards of safety for the design and construction of buildings within the scope of legal jursidiction. Only a few municipalities, however, have introduced criminal safety provisions into their codes. This model security code proposes security regulations in the areas of site planning and design of dwellings, controls on access and egress, building lighting, elevator design, door construction, door hardware, window construction, and window hardware.

15. PHILLIPS, J. and L. SURLA. Review of Corrections Education Policy for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare--Executive Summary. Washington, Metametrics, Inc., 1977. 18 p. (Available from National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22151. Stock No. PB-268 147.)

(NCJ 43717)

A review of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (DHEW) role in corrections education is summarized, and policy recommendations are offered. The official DHEW position has been that corrections education, as a tool of rehabilitation, is the responsibility of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). Although the policy of the Nixon and Ford Administrations was to concentrate all corrections activities in LEAA, DHEW was unable to withdraw completely from the field. DHEW spent an estimated $72 million of the total $119 million spent by the Federal Government on corrections education in fiscal year 1975. It is noted that the DHEW position is out of step with the concept of education for its own sake as a means of addressing the severe educational disadvantages found in prison populations. The position is also inconsistent with the overall DHEW objective of insuring educational equality for all citizens. In addition, the lack of overall policy and administrative attention to corrections education has resulted in different DHEW programs working at cross purposes. Factors indicating a growing need for an active DHEW role in corrections education are noted, and areas in which corrections education priorities and program emphasis should be concentrated are identified. Policy recommendations are offered relative to redefining the Federal role in corrections education to reflect both DHEW's educational objectives and LEAA's criminal justice objectives.

16. ROGERS, D. W., R. W. DIXON, and I. F. FRANKE. Practice of Crime Prevention, Vol. I: Understanding Crime Prevention. Louisville, Kentucky, National Crime Prevention Institute, 1978. 190 p. (Available from National Crime Prevention Institute, Box 12333, Louisville, KY 40578.)

(NCJ 46158)

The ingredients of crime prevention practice are provided for the practitioner and others interested in crime and its impact, with emphasis on cooperation among all sectors of the community. An introduction to crime prevention defines the concept, discusses how it works, and surveys the role of the crime prvention practitioner. The evolution of crime prevention is traced, including the ancient tradition, the English tradition, and the development of crime prevention in America. The relationships between crime prevention on the one hand and criminology and the police on the other are explored. The crime prevention practitioner's central role as teacher, counselor, and catalyst of individual, group, or public-policy action within the community is described. Following a review of the range of community energies which the practitioner can mobilize, the authors suggest that the goal of the practitioner is the establishment of a comprehensive, community-wide crime prevention program. The roles of police, private security, building professions and trades, local government agencies, the insurance industry, civic groups, the communications industry, the business community, citizen organizations, State Government, practitioners' statewide associations, the Federal Government, national associations, national corporations, and the National Crime Prevention Institute are covered. A section on designing crime-risk management systems treats the definition of risk management, the client-practitioner relationship, and the tasks that the practitioner performs on behalf of the client. Security devices and procedures, encompassing physical and electronic security systems, are reviewed and illustrated. Sample security-survey guidelines for business establishments and residences are provided. The practitioner's role in helping to reduce criminal opportunity within the community environment through the application of environmental design concepts and through the design and implementation of citizen participation strategies is treated. Planning and managing the community crime prevention program is discussed, and the final chapter deals with the potential of crime prevention. References are provided for each chapter.

17. SLOANE, E. A. Complete Book of Locks, Keys, Burglar and Smoke Alarms, and Security Devices. New York, William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1977. 320 p. (Available from William Morrow and Company, Inc., 105 Madison Avenue, NY 10016.)

(NCJ 42749)

This book considers many of the safeguards homeowners and others can take to reduce the chance of burglary due to insufficient security. The author describes the various types of door, window, and garage locks, as well as padlocks and bicycle locks. The type and strength of doors and and window gates are explained, and fence structure is discussed. There

is a section on safes and burglar alarms of all sorts, and fire alarms are described. Methods are presented for safeguarding various items, such as paintings, against theft. The author also explains how to protect one's privacy, and how to secure industrial facilities.

18. STANLEY, P. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design--A Review. Toronto, Canada, A.R.A. Consultants Ltd., undated. 62 p. (Available from Canada Solicitor General, 340 Laurier Avenue, West, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada KIA OP8)

MICROFICHE (NCJ 43558)

An overview of theory and research on the use of environmental design to reduce criminal activity is presented, and guidelines for applying design techniques in crime prevention are offered. The rationale for designing new structures or modifying existing ones with crime prevention in mind is that such design can remove easy targets for persons who might commit crime on impulse, make it more difficult or risky for potential offenders to reach their targets, and increase the chances of apprehension during or after a criminal act. Basic assumptions from the fields of psychology, urban planning, and criminology underlying the concept of prevention-oriented environmental design are discussed, with emphasis on the significance of opportunity as a key precipitating factor in many types of crime. An overview of major approaches to crime prevention through environmental design includes discussions of the defensible space and target-hardening concepts. The former involves the use of physical design to stimulate a sense of identity with housing and other environments that results in active concern for property and neighbors, while the latter concentrates on making it physically more difficult for would-be offenders to reach their targets. Steps in the systematic application of design techniques in crime prevention are outlined. The need for further research is cited, and research topics are suggested. A bibliography is included. (In French and English)

19. TROJANOWICZ, R. C., J. M. TROJANOWICZ, and F. M. MOSS. Community-Based Crime Prevention. Pacific Palisades, California, Goodyear Publishing Company, 1975. 198 p. (Available from Goodyear Publishing Company, 15115 Sunset Boulevard, Pacific Palisades, CA 90272.)

(NCJ 18076)

The authors present social parameters of crime prevention, a description of major realities in which crime prevention is forced to operate, and several alternatives to the current direction of criminal justice. Following a brief statement of the nature and the extent of crime in society, theories about the causes of crime and contemporary programs of crime prevention are discussed. A description of political forces that aid or impede the criminal justice process is provided. Among the topics explored are political power and the police; courts, legal functionaries, and correctional personnel; and an analysis of police activism and community action. The development of the various criminal justice

agencies involved in community-based crime prevention efforts is traced, and the process through which community resources might be mobilized for crime prevention is discussed. Critical issues in the future of community-based crime prevention such as the effective limits of criminal law and the proper balance of citizen protection and offender treatment are also indicated.

20. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. Design Guide for Improving Residential Security. By O. Newman. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 97 p. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 2300-00251.)

(NCJ 15608)

Illustrated standards, specifications, and designs for individual and multifamily dewellings are presented. Separate chapters are devoted to detailed discussions of hardware, personnel, and electronic equipment. For already completed buildings, the creation of a fortification with limited and controlled access points is emphasized. The recommended security approach for housing developments being built involves using a series of physical design characteristics to subdivide the complex into naturally controlled sectors called "defensible space." Numerous diagrams and detailed figures of hardware devices for securing individual residential and multifamily dwellings are included, and the different types of doors, door materials, hinges, locks, and lighting available for use are covered. A discussion of electronic security systems considers different types of alarms, closed-curcuit television, intercom, and elevator audio systems. Security of windows, lobbies, secondary exits and entrances, elevators, and mailboxes in multifamily dwellings is also considered. In addition, the source, selection, costs, scheduling, and equipment required by different types of residential security personnel are outlined. The final chapter illustrates six examples of total security systems in existing residential complexes, using devices and procedures discussed in earlier chapters.

21. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Community Crime Prevention Program--Seattle, Washington--Exemplary Project. By P. Cirel, P. Evans, D. McGillis, and D. Whitcomb. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 174 p. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 027-000-00564-1.)

(NCJ 41638)

Residential security inspection services, services for marking personal property, block watches, and information materials compose this burglary prevention program. A thorough measure of results has proven program success. In 1972, the Law and Justice Planning Office of Seattle surveyed its citizens and found them more concerned about burglary than any other crime. At about the same time, studies of the incidence and patterns of burglary in the city found that in over one-third of reported

burglaries thieves entered through unlocked doors and windows; most victims had not identified their property by any means that would discourage fencing of the property or assist in its recovery; most burglaries occurred during waking hours; and traditional police patrol could not provide the extent of preventive presence necessary to curtail the burglary rate. The community crime prevention program designed four tactics to reduce the factors contributing to burglaries and applied them to two target areas, comprising approximately 27 percent of the city's population. Using a home security checklist, a service technician accompanies the occupant through his home and then advises him about making it more secure. Assistance and equipment for marking personal property are provided each home. A block watch exists, providing for willing residents to exchange information about their schedules and habits, watch each other's houses, and report suspicious activities to each other and the police. Information materials about burglary and its prevention are regularly supplied to program participants. Postproject data reveal a 48- to 61-percent reduction in burglaries of households using the services. To aid in replication of the program, a detailed approach for establishing and evaluating the program is included.

22. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Community Response to Rape--Exemplary Project. By G. Bryant and P. Cirel. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. 111 p. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. D27-000-00485-7.)

(NCJ 38480)

This manual details the operations and procedures of a rape crisis center which offers medical and social aid to victims, aids law enforcement and prosecution efforts, and provides community education. In many jurisdictions, the victim of a sexual assault has good reason to refrain from cooperating with law enforcement and prosecution. During a period of physical and emotional trauma, she must tell her story to a male audience whose questions may be both inventive and skeptical. During trial she may be made to feel as if she, and not her attacker, were the guilty party. In Polk County, Iowa, criminal justice agencies and concerned groups have joined to lessen the burden on the victim and to increase the chance of ultimate conviction and sentencing in rape and sexual assault cases. The Polk County Rape/Sexual Assault Case Center (R/SACC) has the following objectives: to provide victims counseling support, to reform State statutes, to coordinate activities with the prosecutor's office, to train and assist police and medical personnel, and to provide public education on rape. Although funded primarily by the Central Iowa Area Crime Commission through the County Board of Supervisors, the R/SACC is a community-oriented facility, working with and supported by hospitals, schools, and volunteers as well as law enforcement agencies. LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice has designated the Polk County R/SACC an exemplary project in recognition of its efforts to bring about law reform, to improve medical treatment, and to institutionalize medical, police, and prosecutorial procedures designed

to increase the quality and quantity of victim services and the likelihood of successful prosecution. This manual provides an indepth description of the operations, procedures, and achievements of the Polk County R/SACC. It is intended to aid the staff and planners of rape crisis centers now or soon to be established across the nation in developing techniques and procedures that address the problems of the rape victim. After providing an introduction to the historical development, organization, and administration of the R/SACC, the author describe the supportive roles of the police in investigating the assault and the prosecutor in assigning high priority to rape cases, as well as the community education efforts of the R/SACC. Among the specific services provided by the R/SACC are 24-hour phone and contact service and continuing support for the victim by a contact worker throughout the entire investigation and prosecution stages. The final sections of this manual report on the R/SACC costs and results. Since the center was created, police clearance rates for rape have risen from 50 to 69 percent; victims have shown increased willingness to press charges, and charges are now filed in three-fourths of the cases where an offender was identified; and the conviction rate in rape cases has risen from 40 to 82 percent. Throughout the manual attention is given to issues of replication and interagency cooperation. The bylaws of the Center are appended.

23. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Establishing a Crime Prevention Bureau. Louisville, Kentucky, National Crime Prevention Institute, undated. 75 p. (Available from National Crime Prevention Institute, 2100 Gardiner Lane, Louisville, KY 40205)

MICROFICHE (NCJ 38380)

This manual considers the problem of structuring a crime prevention bureau within a police department, the training of its officers, and the relationship of the bureau with the police organization. It also covers the operation of programs designed to encourage the greatest public participation in the direct prevention of crime, the removal of environmental conditions that encourage criminal acts, special material and resource requirements, and a system of evaluation to measure the actual program effect. Appended materials include examples of general orders implementing crime prevention programs, the Illinois Law Enforcement Commission's prerequisites for funding crime prevention programs, an outline of administrative action needed to implement a crime prevention unit in a police department, and an implementation plan for community crime prevention.

24. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Architectural Design for Crime Prevention. By O. Newman. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 214 p. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 2700-00161.)

(NCJ 09947)

Suggestions are made for grouping of dwelling units, definition of grounds, provision for natural surveillance, design of public interior areas, and positioning of routes. Can the physical design of residential complexes and their disposition in the urban setting affect the frequency of crime and vandalism? An interdisciplinary team of architects and social scientists sought the answer to this question by identifying those ingredients of architectural design which have crime-inhibiting qualities, after visits to housing projects across the Nation, statistical anaylses, and surveys or urban residents and law enforcement officials. A model based on the concept of defensible space was formulated. This concept suggested that, by grouping dwelling units in a particular way, by delimiting paths of movement, by defining areas of activity and their relation to other areas, and by providing for visual surveillance, one could impart to inhabitants and strangers a clear understanding of the function of a space and its intended users. Facility design following this concept led residents to adopt extremely potent territorial attitudes and self-policing measures. A series of defensible space hypotheses was developed and analyzed by considering evidence on crime in housing, the pattern of fear in New York City public housing, and the work of predecessors who advanced similar theories. There are illustrations of 10 recently completed housing projects which incorporate defensible space design features. Project site plans, plans of building interiors, and photographs are used throughout the study to demonstrate how the many components of man-made environments interact to provide social opportunity and security.

25. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Natonal Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Assessment of the Crime Prevention Physical Security System. Falls Church, Virginia, International Training, Research, and Evaluation Council, 1976. 362 p. (Available from International Training, Research, and Evaluation Council, 210 East Broad St., Falls Church, VA 22046.)

(NCJ 34860)

The security survey is an indepth, onsite examination of a facility and its surrounding property to determine its security status, define the protection needed, and make recommendations to minimize criminal victimization. The purpose of this National Evaluation Program Phase I Assessment of the security survey was to gather and assess information and prior studies relating to this techinque. Work focused on identifying and documenting how the security survey is implemented; what "success" in relation to the security survey means and how it is and could be measured; and the current state- of-the-art, including the additional information or research needed to support or reject the conclusions drawn from prior research and available data. This report details the project methodology and describes the nature of the agencies sampled (in mail, telephone, and field surveys) to gather information concerning the security survey. It then presents a detailed assessment of the security survey process vis-a-vis the required project"framework" and discusses a variety of issues which relate to the process. A limited number of evaluations were identified that focused on the

overall impact of the security survey technique or on the overall impact of the various approaches that may be used in implementing such programs. However, the evaluations did verify that the technique can have a measurable effect on reducing victimization among survey recipients. In addition, approximately 80 percent of the law enforcement agencies studied believed they had "some success" or were "very successful" in achieving crime prevention/security goals. Sixty percent of the 206 security survey programs studied are or were previously funded through LEAA. Nearly all utilized the entire community as their program service area (although the average police survey units consisted of less than 10 persons), and less than 20 percent of the agencies studied maintained survey recipient compliance rates. Recommendations included continuing LEAA efforts to encourage the initiation of security survey programs through its various funding mechanisms; developing and making available a "model" set of assumptions, goals, and objectives to all agencies having or considering a security survey program; incorporating indepth modules on security survey program design and implementation in crime prevention training program curricula; and including ongoing evaluation components in all security survey programs. The appendix contains sample study questionnaires, a list of crime prevention publicatons, and State-by-State listing of agencies known to conduct security surveys. A 7-page bibliography is included.

26. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Citizen Crime Reporting Projects: National Evaluation Program, Phase 1 Summary Report. By L. Bickman, S. K. Green, J. Edwards, P. J. Lavrakas, N. North-Walker, S. Borkowski, and S. Shane-Dubow. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 46 p. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 027-000-00506-3.)
(NCJ 35828)

This report summarizes the current state of knowledge about projects that encourage citizens to report suspicious/criminal activities to law enforcement agencies. Contained in this summary report of Citizen Crime Reporting Projects (CCRPS) are a description of project types, a framework presenting the place CRRPS occupy in the criminal justice system, an assessment of the current state of knowledge regarding the effort and impact of CCRPS, and judgmental recommendations for future CCRP efforts. Criminal justice specialists interviewed were almost unanimously positive in their evaluation of CCRPS.

27. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Citizen Patrol Projects: National Evaluation Program--Phase 1 Summary Report. By R. K. Yin, D. R. Both, J. M. Chaiken, and M. E. Vogel, 1976. 45 p. (Available only through NCJRS Document Loan Program.)
(NCJ 36435)

This is the executive summary of a study that identifies and assesses the available information regarding citizen patrols in residential areas. This volume summarizes the policy issues, assessment of available evidence, and the research methods and field procedures that guided the study. Topics covered include a framework for assessing patrol activities, methods for gathering evidence about patrols, and the patrol experience. The study revealed that contemporary resident patrols share a general emphasis on residential crime prevention, that there appear to be about 800 patrols around the country in neighborhoods of varied income and racial composition, and that contemporary patrols vary widely in cost, although most are operated on a small budget and on a volunteer basis. Identified are four types of patrols are identified: building, community protection, neighborhood, and social service patrols. Findings of the study disclosed that building patrols seem to be effective in preventing crime, but contemporary resident patrols are occasionally subject to vigilantism. Neighborhood patrols appear to be more so inclined than building patrols. Also, several implementation factors such as personnel, organizational affiliation, and bureaucratization influence a patrol's ability to operate and achieve its goals.

28. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Community Crime Prevention: A Selected Bibliography. By G. D. Boston. National Criminal Justice Reference Service, 1977. 80 p. (Available from NCJRS DIstribution Services, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850)

(NCJ 43628)

Entries in this annotated bibliography deal specifically with significant and innovative crime prevention projects involving community action and utilizing community resources. The bibliography is divided into four categories. The first deals with general topics such as theory and activities, defines terms of reference, and identifies social environments conducive to effective community crime prevention programs. It also contains materials dealing with the relationship beween the criminal justice system and the community in Japan. The second category presents materials concerning police/community crime prevention contact such as security, citizen patrols, and citizen crime reporting. The third category describes several innovative programs using community resources such as drug prevention programs, youth service bureaus, volunteer programs, and community education programs. The final section contains materials dealing with crime prevention through environmental and architectural design. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by author within each category. The appendix includes a resource list of Federal agencies that have publications in the area of community crime prevention.

29. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Crime Against the Elderly: A Selected Bibliography. By G. D. Boston. National Criminal Justice Reference Service, 1977. 88 p. (Available from NCJRS Distribution Services, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850)

(NCJ 43626)

This annotated bibliography outlines literature in the field of prevention and deterrence of crime against the elderly. The materials have been divided into five major prevention strategies. After an overview of the problem, the first section concerns victimization and the fear of crime, while the second presents specific prevention or deterrence strategies. The next category deals with defensible space and architectural design and is of particular interest to housing administrators and city planners. The fourth category covers the older citizen as a volunteer court watcher, counselor, and volunteer law enforcement officer. The last category presents crime prevention materials that can instruct older citizens in how to protect themselves, their property, and their neighbors. The bibliography is arranged alphabetically by author within each section. The appendix contains a list of publisher names and addresses, as well as a resource list of agencies and organizations researching or undertaking projects in the area of crime against the elderly.

30. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Crime Prevention Security Surveys: National Evaluation Program, Phase 1 Summary Report. International Training, Research, and Evaluation Council, 1976. 49 p. (Available only through NCJRS Microfiche Program and NCJRS Document Loan Program.)

MICROFICHE (NCJ 34858)

The security survey is an indepth, onsite examination of a facility and its surrounding property to determine its security status, define the protection needed, and make recommendations to minimize criminal victimization. The purpose of the National Evaluation Program Phase 1 assessment of the survey program was to gather and assess information and prior studies relating to this method of police-community crime prevention. This report identifies important gaps in knowledge concerning the security survey and proposes a research strategy to fill them. The following areas were suggested for future research: the effect of organizational location in actual program success or impact; the impact of security codes and ordinances on survey program implementation; the value and use of incentives; the development of valid, reliable program data; the reasons individuals request surveys; and the effectiveness of various public education approaches. It is not recommended that LEAA support a phase 2 evaluation effort focused solely on the security survey. Supported instead is a broad-based effort dealing with the combination of crime prevention programs associated with the security survey--operation identification and community crime reporting. A 7-page bibliography is included.

31. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. Final Report on Commerical Demonstration--Portland, Oregon. By H. M. Kapland, P. J. Lavrakas, K. C. O'Kane, and F. J. J. Pesce, 1976. 262 p. (Available only through NCJRS Document Loan Program)
(NCJ 49206)

The site selection, organization, planning, project implementation, and evaluation of the crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) project in a commerical area in Portland, Oregon, is discussed. An explanation of the CPTED approach, background, and projects is presented, and the site selection of the Union Avenue corridor in Portland as the commerical environment is discussed. Project initiation and organization is described. Crime-related and resource assessments are noted. The proposed activities and participants are charted according to a projected schedule. The major concerns in the project planning stage were the assessment of crime-related problems and issues, the assessment of potential resources and support programs, the organization of the CPTED planning and implementing team, and the work program and schedule. The project implementation phase began with the organization of the implementation team and the finalization of the demonstration plan, efforts to make the project a reality, and the physical, social, managerial, and law enforcement changes that actually occurred along with the project are discussed. A description of the project evaluation includes the preevaluation report and collection of baseline information and a detailed discussion of the design and process of the later Westinghouse evaluation. The design considerations, conceptual framework, effort and proximate goals, efforts and ultimate goals, extraneous variables, side effects, data elements, general methodology, and attitudes of business persons and residents of the site area are considered. Discussion of the results examines efforts measurement points, approximate goal measurement points, crime reduction measurement points, fear-of-crime measurement points, and quality-of-life measurement points. The project is assessed at both the local adequacy and the national adequacy levels, and is found to be successful. Revisions for the conceptual and evaluation framework are suggested. Appendixes include questionnaire forms, survey forms, an explanation of the CPTED theoretical framework, and the chronological description of the commerical demonstration.

32. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. Final Report on Schools Demonstration--Broward County, Florida. By H. M. Kaplan, L. Bickman, E. J. Pesce, and R. Szoc, 1978. (Available only through NCJRS Document Loan Program.)
(NCJ 50927)

A summary of the process by which the Broward County, Florida, CPTED schools demonstration project was initiated, planned, implemented, and evaluated is presented. Background of the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design approach, site selection, initiation and organ-

ization, project plan, implementation, and evaluation are discussed in detail. Problems were encountered at each stage; however, the program was implemented as designed but not as scheduled. The evaluation suffered from a brief post implementation period, making assessments of crime and fear reduction difficult. The project met with significant delays in implementation funding and a lack of experience in similar projects by the school planning staff. In addition, the Broward system developed other pressing concerns ($10 million deficit and a potential for dismissal of hundreds of teachers) during the project. However, thefts and assaults were reduced significantly in the restrooms and throughout project schools. No other significant reductions in fear or victimization could be documented.

33. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design. Residential Demonstration Plan--Minneapolis, Minnesota. By W. V. Rouse, E. J. Pesce, W. A. Wiles, G. H. Castle III, 1976. 266 p. (Available only through NCJRS Document Loan Program.)
MICROFICHE (NCJ 46189)

The crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) program's demonstration strategies and design directives, as well as management and evaluation plans for strategy execution and review, are reported. Minneapolis' CPTED program was initiated in May 1974 to demonstrate crime reduction techniques in homes, schools, and business areas. The goal of the program is to raise the level of personal security and the quality of life within these areas by reducing crime and the fear of crime. The basic concept of the CPTED program is that the proper design and effective use of the physical environment can combine to reduce its propensity to support criminal behavior. Focusing on the relationship between people and their physical and social surroundings, CPTED draws on physical and urban design, behavioral and social sciences, and law enforcement and community organizatons to fashion the strategies. These strategies integrate physical, social management, and behavioral ingredients to ensure the proper combination of environmental design and use. The program does not focus solely on traditional target-hardening techniques or other organized and mechanical techniques for access control and surveillance. Instead, CPTED emphasizes access control and surveillance through natural crime prevention techniques that capitalize on the normal and routine use of space. Natural strategies reinforce existing or new activities, creating a perception of territorial influence by both bonafide users and potential offenders. A greater responsiveness to the environment by the users and a greater perception of risk by offenders contributes to crime prevention. The volume includes an introduction to the CPTED concept; a review of the current residential environment common to urban America; a detailed examination of the CPTED approach within the residential environment; an analysis of crime in a specific target neighborhood; and outlines of the demonstration design plan, the management plan, and the residential evaluation plan. Reference sources are provided, as are graphic

and tabular data. Two appendixes, one devoted to the environmental setting of the target neighborhood for this volume -- the Willard-Homewood area of Minneapolis -- and the other concerned with the rationale behind the preliminary cost estimates, are included.

34. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Design Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space. By O. Newman. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 233 p. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 027-000-00395-8.)

(NCJ 32646)

This handbook demonstrates how the physical form of housing developments, when addressed to the needs and lifestyles of particular types of residents, gives each group natural and continuing control of its living area. A set of guidelines are presented for designing secure housing developments for all income groups. The document begins with a summary of the growth of American population and its concentration in urban areas; the population of urban populations; the resultant construction of high-density housing developments; and the rise in the Nation's crime rate and the increase of crime in residential areas. Next, a discussion of the factors most influential in the evolution of current housing prototypes is presented. All housing types are classified into four basic categories, determined by the density of the population they can house and the nature of the psychological environments they create. The factors that determine residents' ability to control areas in the interiors of their buildings and the exterior grounds surrounding them are discussed, and the concepts of private, semiprivate, semipublic, and public spaces are introduced and defined. The four categories of building are examined in terms of the suitability of each type to residents of different ages, family structures, backgrounds, and lifestyles. Design guidelines for making different building types secure for the different types of resident are then detailed. General site-planning principles and those that relate specifically to particular resident-type/building-type combinations are discussed and the concept of zones of influence is developed, along with the consequent requirement that housing developments be laid out so that all areas are clearly defined as being in the realm of influences of particular groups of residents. The document concludes with prototypical designs for two new housing developments in which all the different defensible space findings and guidelines developed in the earlier chapters are applied. The purpose of this chapter is to demonstrate which of the design principles come into play at different stages in the design process and how all the principles interact to produce a final integrated-design product. The two housing developments used as prototypes here are real and will be built shortly; one development is in Newark and the other in Indianapolis. The programs and sites for these developments are typical of most low- and moderate-income housing built in urban areas. The appendixes present information on the comparative costs of different building types (row houses, walk-ups, and high-rise); basic design principles for central mailboxes,

doors and windows in multifamily dwellings; and construction materials and methods.

35. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Directory of Criminal Justice Information Services. Comp. by O. L. Smith, M. H. Caplan, and G. D. Boston. National Criminal Justice Reference Service. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1978. 154 p. (Available from NCJRS Distribution Services, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.)

(NCJ 51028)

This directory of 137 information resource agencies was compiled by NCJRS In an effort to foster the exchange of information and to create channels of communication among parties interested in the criminal justice field. This edition of the directory updates the first edition, which was compiled in 1976 from data gathered through questionnaires sent to 2,000 agencies and research organizations. The update was based on a survey of approximately 300 criminal justice agencies conducted in 1977-1978. Questionnaires were mailed to all the agencies listed in the first edition as well as to other agencies identified by NCJRS staff. The agencies include such information resources as computerized literature search services, interlibrary loan programs, reference services, and technical assistance to criminal justice professionals. The organizations are listed in alphabetical order; a subject index is provided. A uniform selection of information is provided for each entry, including address and phone number, the year of its founding, the parent or sponsoring agency, the director, the number of professional and support employees, the name of the contact person, area of activity (police, courts, corrections, juvenile justice, evaluation, community crime prevention, and advanced technology), costs, user restrictions, objectives and activities, services provided to the user, information resources, and publications.

36. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Elements of CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design). By J. M. Tien, L. F. Hanes, and T. A. Reppetto, 1976. 236 p. (Available only through NCJRS Document Loan Program.)

(NCJ 36572)

This report provides a functional framework for the development and definiton of the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) approach. It describes the CPTED program being conducted by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in terms of its definitions and goals, as well as the major studies which led to its establishment. Strategic models for the residential, transportation, school, and commercial environments are described and discussed, as is crime displacement.

37. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Operation Identification Projects--Assessment of Effectiveness--National Evaluation Program--Phase 1 Summary Report. By N. B. Heller, A. D. Gill, R. A. Kolde, S. R. Schimerman, and W. W. Stenzel, 1975. 43 p. (Available from NCJRS Distribution Services, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.)

(NCJ 27305)

This is a summary of a judgmental and empirical assessment of Operation Identification (OI), a program designed to urge citizens to mark their personal property and thus reduce their risk of being burglaried. The assessment is based upon the past findings of other evaluators and project performance data collected by the Institute for Public Program Analysis during the presently reported project phase 1 evaluation of OI conducted for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Contained in this report are selected portions of a larger report which examines in detail both the effectiveness and validity of the basic OI activities, the underlying assumptions linking these activities, and the intermediate and ultimate objectives of the OI concept. This report describes a simple OI project model, consisting of the following components: recruitment, enrollment, and material distribution; burglary deterrence; and property recovery and return. The assessment findings for each of these components are summarized and used as the basis for an overall assessment of the OI concept. Major findings include the following: most OI projects have been unable to enlist more than a minimal number of participants; the cost of recruiting and enrolling OI participants is much higher than expected; OI participants have significantly lower burglary rates, but OI communities have not experienced reductions in citywide burglary rates or appreciable increases in the number of apprehended burglars; and OI markings have not increased the recovery and return of stolen property.

38. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Patterns of Burglary. 2d Ed. By H. A. Scarr and J. L. Pinsky. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 347 p. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.)

(NCJ 10767)

An examination is conducted of burglary as a process involving offender, citizen, and police to produce empirically based recommendations for its prevention and control. "The study of a crime such as burglary is like tracking game--one is constantly reconstructing a trail of evidence of the prior presence of the animal ... and rarely does one engage in the capture of the quarry." This report examines burglary as a process to develop empirically grounded recommendations for its prevention and control. The Washington Metropolitan area of Fairfax County, Virginia, the District of Columbia, and Prince Georges County, Maryland is the study environment. The offense, the offender, the victim, the social control agents, and the citizen are examined to determine the context in which burglary occurs, the opportunity setting in which it thrives, and the

social psychology that impels its practitioners. A conceptual orientation for analyzing the crime of burglary is presented. This behavioral approach supplies the burglar's perceptions of his needs, opportunities to meet them, means to take advantage of such opportunities, decisions about alternate routes, and the existence of outside interference. Data from police and census records permit a differentiation to be made of burglary offenses in terms of type of structure entered, time of day, and social characteristics of the neighborhood. Citizen preventive measures to decrease the probability of victimization by burglary are considered in substantial detail. The third major category studied is the law enforcement agency, whose job is to counter the moves of the offender and aid the citizen in crime precautions. The work concludes with a list of major findings and appropriate recommendations for countermeasures and contains an annotated bibliography and supporting statistical data.

39. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Rape and Its Victims: A Report for Citizens, Health Facilities, and Criminal Justice Agencies. Prescriptive Package. By M. J. Gates, E. Barnett, and J. R. Chapman. Washington, Center for Women Policy Studies, 1975. 373 p. (Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 027-000-00363-0.)

(NCJ 29894)

This report contains the results of national surveys of citizen action groups, medical facilities, and criminal justice agencies to determine their approach to and handling of rape cases, with suggestions for innovative changes. Until recently the crime of forcible rape and its consequences for the victim had received little attention. But with the growing anxiety about all forms of violence in our society, which has reached segments of population heretofore untroubled by the threat of crime, the rising incidence of rape has emerged as a problem of national dimensions. In this work, discussion is confined to forcible rape of adult women, generally defined as the carnal knowledge of a female through the use of force or the threat of force by a male other than her husband. The book is divided into four sections: "The Police Response," "The Response of Medical Facilities," "The Response of Prosecutors' Offices," and "The Response of Citizens' Action Groups." The material presented is based on the findings of national surveys conducted of each of the four groups, with special emphasis on agencies that have begun innovative changes in their approach to cases of rape. Each section presents findings from these nationwide surveys and then suggests guidelines based on those programs, techniques, procedures, and policies that appear to be especially effective and valuable in treating rape victims and which therefore might be suitable for transfer and replication in other jurisdictions. In addition to the guidelines in each section, the appendixes contain materials that may be used as sample forms for police and hospital procedures or that augment the discussion of such topics as the police interview of a rape victim, counseling for rape victims, and legal issues being raised by rape law reformists.

40. _____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Residential Security. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 218 p. (Available from National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161. Stock No. PB 232 086/AS.)

(NCJ 11166)

This work is an assessment of security measures, focusing on deterrents to burglary, with discussions of cost effectiveness, physical security and design, group action, and public policy. The interest in residential security measures, ranging from hardware to design alternations, citizen patrols, and sophisticated intrusion detection devices, has grown with increasing crime rates. This report is an assessment of alternative approaches to crime prevention in residential settings, with particular attention to the problem of burgary. It provides a framework for evaluating these security measures and identifies some of their policy implications for government. Its major premise is that since the crime risk to a given residence is a function of crime pressure and vulnerability, residential security is contextual and the risk of crime to an area may be lessened by reducing crime pressure and the vulnerability of the residence. Part 1 of the report examines the cost effectiveness of security measures in terms of their value in reducing the actual risk of crime and reducing residents' concern and fear. Part 2 considers physical security measures and design principles, including an overview of various types of security hardware available for the residential market, or with some application to the residential setting. The following section discusses private group action in combating residential crime. Concluding chapters deal with public policy issues concerning residential security. Some of these are police incentives for security measures and compulsory State and local codes. The authors contend: "Security devices should be seen as part of the consumer market and that greater attention must be paid to the displacement effects of any target-hardening approaches."

41. WHISENAND, P. M. Crime Prevention. Boston, Holbrook Press, 1977. 430 p. (Available from Holbrook Press, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, MA 02110.)

(NCJ 40598)

This textbook examines crime prevention activities and approaches of the criminal justice system and the community, and presents issues and techniques involved in evaluating crime prevention programs. An overview of the importance of reducing crime and the role of the criminal justice system and the community in crime prevention is provided. The police role in crime prevention is then examined, and such aspects of police crime prevention as community support, police organization, team policing, and crime prevention planning are disccused. Specific police-oriented crime prevention programs such as operation identification, crime specific prevention programs, neighborhood watch programs, vacation premise inspections, and family crisis intervention are also detailed. The role of the courts and corrections in preventing and deterring crime is discussed, and community crime prevention efforts are reviewed. The final section discusses the improvement of productivity in police crime prevention services and the evaluation of crime prevention programs.